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## WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION TO BE STARTED

Recently Formed Committee Plans Vigorous Educational and Personal Appeal in Behalf of "Dry" Nation During War

A vigorous educational and personal appeal campaign in behalf of national prohibition as a war measure in the United States has been launched by the War Prohibition Conservation Committee, which has opened headquarters in the Tremont Building. Plans have been formulated for raising \$10,000 for the dissemination of the facts relative to the advantages which will accrue to the military strength of the country and to the moral well-being of the Nation through the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the period of the war.

"War demands a dry nation for food and man conservation" is one of the slogans of the committee, and in substantiation of that statement the committee is amassing and preparing to present in an appealing form the known facts of the evils attendant upon the liquor traffic and the benefits that may be expected from the enactment of laws establishing nationwide prohibition in the United States.

At a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon definite plans were laid for conducting the campaign. On account of the increasing interest which men of all callings are taking in national prohibition as a necessity of war and as a means of conserving the food supplies of the country, and of conferring incalculable benefits on the majority of the citizens of the United States the committee is greatly encouraged with the prospects for national prohibition.

In this connection Lyman V. Rutledge, executive chairman of the committee, says: "The committee feels greatly encouraged in the increased interest in national prohibition, and especially are we gratified that not only professional and scholarly men are advocating war-time prohibition, but that the rank and file of the people are also sending us letters of encouragement and subscribing toward our fund."

According to Mr. Rutledge many persons who have not been openly supporting prohibition in the past are now rallying to the cause and giving their time and efforts to a movement which rapidly increasing numbers of persons believe is striking at the very root of an economic, moral and social evil which is burdening many lands.

"We are undertaking an educational publicity campaign," he continued, "and we are working to secure material for the many posters and pamphlets which we are preparing to issue and distribute showing the enormous waste of food supplies which the manufacture of intoxicating liquors entails upon the Nation."

It is especially gratifying to the committee and indicative of the progress prohibition is making that so many business men are actively supporting the committee in its work. They are contributing their funds and giving assistance in various ways. It is intended that the campaign shall be as personal and as spontaneous as

(Continued on page six, column three)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The latest dispatches from the British front in France show that, after a lull of 48 hours, during which the work of consolidation and preparation for fresh advance was energetically pressed forward, Sir Douglas Haig has launched another vigorous attack on the German positions south of the Sennec River to the Acheville-Vimy road. The official statement reports that the attack is progressing, and that already a number of strong hostile positions have been captured.

Paris announces artillery activities, particularly in the regions northwest of Rethel and in the Champagne in the sectors of Moronvilliers and Aube.

A dispatch from General Maude affords further details of the recent British successes in Mesopotamia, and shows that the defeat inflicted on the Turks on Monday last was of a decisive nature, resulting in a general retreat, the Turks being driven by the British cavalry into the Jabel Hamrin hills which lie between the Diala and the Tigris, north of Samara. General Murray reports further progress for the British forces in the neighborhood of Gaza.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Thursday)—Today's German official statement reads:

The contiguous artillerying of the past few days on both banks of the River Scarpe was followed early this morning by heavy drumfire. Afterwards new English attacks commenced on a wide front.

The German War Office communication issued yesterday afternoon says:

On the western fighting fronts there

(Continued on page six, column five)

## U. S. OFFICIAL OPENS LYNN SHOE INQUIRY

LYNN, Mass.—The arrival today of David W. Benjamin, assigned by the United States Department of Labor to investigate conditions in Lynn's shoe industry, is believed to presage a settlement of the situation that has resulted from the suspension of business in about 20 of Lynn's shoe factories. Mr. Benjamin is in conference today with representatives of the manufacturers, and later on probably tomorrow or next day, will talk the matter over with the shoe workers.

Coming from a representative of the United States Government, Mr. Benjamin's findings are expected to take precedence over any other plans that have been or may be offered to enable the situation to be settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides. The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is also working on the case, and yesterday conferred with the executive board of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET STATED BY BONAR LAW

Chancellor of Exchequer Lays Figures of War Before House of Commons—House of Lords Discusses Reprisals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons was convened when Mr. Bonar Law rose to deliver his first budget speech and to announce the most colossal figures in the history of the world. These figures, he stated, represented only a part of the cost and not the biggest part which the nation had to pay for the "greatest act of madness" for the greatest crime ever committed in the world's history. After three years' experience they knew it was a crime in which Great Britain had no share.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to analyze the figures of last year's revenue and expenditure, giving information a good deal of which was already public property.

One of the points not previously gathered was that the total expenditure for the fiscal year of 1916-1917.

Advanced to the Allies totaled £54,000,000 and to the dominions £54,000,000. The total advances to the Allies since the beginning of war is £832,000,000 and to the dominions £142,000,000.

Among interesting increases in revenue was the small but important item of £878,000 advances in stamp duty for which the Stock Exchange was largely responsible, and showed a considerable revival of business in spite of the war.

Giving the balance sheet for 1916-1917, the Chancellor said the actual expenditures were £2,198,013,000 and receipts were £173,428,000, leaving a deficit of £624,685,000 raised by loan.

He then gave some interesting particulars with regard to the last war loan, in which installments not yet

(Continued on page six, column three)

## REPAIRS RUSHED ON INTERNE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Within five months the 71 German and Austrian vessels interned in the United States will be completely repaired and ready for commission. This estimate is made by the shipping board after a careful survey of the ships. The American merchant marine, taxed by the demands made upon it to supplement the food-carrying bottoms of the Allies, can be augmented by the addition of this 535,722 gross tonnage, if this action accords with the Administration's policy as to the use or disposition of these ships. Repair work is being rushed.

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## COMMITTEE OF SIXTY TO MEET WITH BREWERS

Prohibition for Duration of War Only Is Aim of Association—No Ethical or Sentimental Considerations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Committee of 60 recently organized for a campaign to conserve the grain supply by prohibition during the war, have granted the request of the brewers for a conference. The committee has issued a statement in support of their plans, by Dr. Allen Rogers of the American Chemical Society and Major William Hardinge Carter, U. S. A.

The committee is conducting a campaign for the duration of the war only. It is an advertising campaign selling war time prohibition, not based at all upon moral grounds, but solely upon the grounds of conservation of food resources. The committee has and intends to have no connections with antisaloon leagues or other prohibition organizations. Its work is entirely divorced from ethical or sentimental considerations.

It is based simply on the fact that it is not sound sense to use grains in intoxicants when half the world is suffering for bread. It makes no difference what fraction of the grain supply goes into intoxicants, it is not fitting, it is held under war conditions, that any of it should be diverted from use in foodstuffs. The campaign will be carried on through the publication of articles by well known men, cartoonists and advertisements.

A letter has been sent to the brewers asking for a frank statement as to what they consider the best way to deal with the grain shortage and the liquor problem. Members of the committee include Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, Roger S. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Mass., Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, Prof. E. F. Boughard of Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, Dr. Haven Emerson of New York City; Commissioner Luther H. Gulick of New York, Prof. Winfield Scott Hall of Chicago, Prof. Henry F. Hewes of Harvard, Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of New York, Prof. Walter D. Pitkin of New York, and William Allen White of Emporia, Kan.

## NATIONALITY PROBLEMS AND NEW RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

tional organizations, the reactionaries attempted to discredit any strictly Russian revolutionary movement. One frequently heard or read the statement, "The only revolutionists in Russia are these aliens, and a few Russians who have been bought up by foreigners, particularly the Jews."

During the winter of 1913-14, the situation with regard to all three of these most important of the nationality problems—Polish, Finnish and Jewish—had reached an acute crisis. The ritual murder trial at Klev was staged by the then Minister of Justice, the most prominent of the reactionary leaders. The Province of Kholm had just been divided off from a Polish province to which it had belonged for many generations. An official commission, sitting in Petrograd, was working out the program by which Finland was to become definitely absorbed in the Empire, losing thus the last vestiges of its guaranteed autonomy.

When the war broke out, all parties and all elements immediately declared their absolute and loyal support of the war. At the session of the Duma held during the first month of the war, the Polish and Jewish deputies voiced the sentiments of their peoples, which were patriotic, and Poles and Jews immediately came forward to contribute to the common cause. In Finland there were patriotic demonstrations, and many young Finns volunteered and joined the ranks of the Russian armies.

Despite the absolute loyalty, evidenced by acts as well as expressed in words, of the non-Russian elements, the attitude of distrust, which had characterized the old régime, was not discontinued. During the first year of the war, the same restrictive measures against Poles, Finns and Jews were enforced, in some instances with even greater rigor than before. It is unnecessary to go into detail. These facts became known abroad, were given the widest publicity, through German agencies particularly, and caused considerable anxiety among Russia's allies and in America. In Russia itself the situation was clearly sensed by all, and particularly by the Poles, Finns and Jews. For they saw that those responsible for the internal policy of the country were taking the same attitude of distrust toward the whole Russian people. During the first year of the war, Russians tried to support the war by organizing, but at every turn they met with obstacles, put in their way by a reactionary group controlling the Administration. During that first year of the war, Prince Lvov, the new Prime Minister, was able to develop the activity of his Zemstvo Union, but deliberate attempts were made to block him. As Poles and Jews explained to me, the autumn of 1915, they had been treated only a little worse than had been Prince Lvov and his cowokers.

In the summer of 1915, it will be

recalled, these reactionary ministers, controlling the Departments of the Interior and Justice, were obliged to retire because of the public protests. For by their measures, directed against both Russians and non-Russians, they had worked, perhaps even deliberately, to disrupt the unity of the country and prevent the organization of its resources. With the removal of the non-Russians became a little more bearable, as did also the position of such men as Lvov. Then it became quite clear to the non-Russians of the Empire that the statements made so frequently by some of their leaders, and always emphasized by the Russian leaders, were in fact the true interpretation. These statements can be summarized as follows: "There has never been, for example, a Jewish question in Russia, standing out by itself as a separate question. The Jewish question, like the Polish and Finnish questions, has been simply a subdivision of a general internal question. The nationality problems cannot be solved until the internal question is solved. The solution of the general internal question will of itself bring the solution of these nationality problems."

The "internal question" of Russia was the problem of the Russian people finally getting a real control over the government of their country. When such control should be finally secured through the establishment of a constitutional régime and responsible government, the Russian people would then direct the policy of the country, and the administration of the laws. And on more than one occasion, in a form that allowed of no doubt, all classes of Russians had expressed themselves as opposed to the policy of distrust and intolerance toward the non-Russian elements in Russia. The non-Russian elements have therefore been willing to bide their time and await the triumph of the Russian people. For they knew that they could expect nothing from the reactionary government, but absolute confidence that they would receive justice at the hands of the real Russia. Also they had clear evidence that the real Russia was bound ultimately to prevail. For that reason the leaders of these non-Russian nationalities were able to continue unalterably their loyal support of the war; they knew that victory over the foreign enemy must precede, but would bring with it a victory over the internal foe.

During the summer of last year I had many long talks with the Jewish leaders. At one of these talks I proposed that they draw up a formal statement, which I could have published in America. This was done, and in the New York Times of Oct. 17 of last year, there appeared a long letter by Henry Slosberg, in which he developed the formula I have given above, in quotation. This statement by Mr. Slosberg did much to explain to Americans how the Russian Jews were able to continue in their loyal support of Russia, despite the conditions under which they still had to suffer. Mr. Slosberg pointed out that the center of anti-Semitism had always been Berlin, and that the men most responsible for the persecution of the Jews in Russia had been bureaucrats of German origin. In an interview which Mr. Slosberg gave last September, he expressed regret that a certain American Jew had been forbidden to enter Russia. It was announced that the prohibition was based on the alleged pro-Germanism of this particular man. Mr. Slosberg, in the interview, said that he could have convinced this man that as a Jew he could best serve the interests of his race by supporting the cause of the Allies. For Mr. Slosberg saw clearly what was coming in Russia and knew that very soon the formula, "Russia in spite of Russia" could be dropped.

The Polish leaders in Russia saw similarly that they could expect nothing from a reactionary Russia, but that they would receive full recognition of their national aspirations from the real Russia, which was bound to triumph. They, therefore, loyally supported Russia, even when Germany declared the "paper" independence of Poland. The Poles were less able, and still less able, to express themselves with full frankness. It must be always remembered that millions of Poles are still in Poland, occupied by Germany, at the mercy of the German military commanders. I did not have occasion last summer to talk with any of the Finnish leaders. Many instances of bureaucratic excesses in Finland came to my notice, but again they were only a few degrees worse than the bureaucratic excesses one noted in Moscow, directed against the Zemstvo Union, for example. Many Finns, out of touch with the trend of events in Russia, were less optimistic as to the triumph of the real Russia. Also they had less clear evidence that they would receive full justice at the hands of a liberal Russia. Finland's geographic position, and the fact that the Finns and Russians are by temperament very antagonistic, will make the solution of the Finnish question somewhat more difficult. Even Liberals have to bear in mind that Sveaborg, near Helsingfors, is an integral part of the system of defense for Petrograd. These facts cannot be concealed and will perhaps make it more difficult to bring about a satisfactory and real settlement of the Finnish question.

It will be seen, therefore, that the non-Russian elements not only knew that they would have to wait for a change within Russia itself, but they knew that this change was bound to come. And when it did come, they had immediate evidence that their confidence had not been misplaced. The aim of the "revolution" was to win the war. In order to do this, the country has to be united. In accordance with a program prepared 18 months ago by the Progressive Coalition of the Duma, steps have been taken without delay to bring about this necessary unity. All these steps

## ANDRE TARDIEU PROPOSES NEW BLOCKADE PLAN

Submits Figures to French Chamber Showing Inefficiency of Present Measures—Seeks Reduction in Neutral Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The blockade debate in the French Chamber began at 7 o'clock in the evening of a long parliamentary day. But in spite of this, and of the unavoidable dryness of a subject in which statistics must necessarily enter, M. André Tardieu, the author of the interpellation, kept unbroken the attention of the House. He declared that the blockade of Germany in the matter of foodstuffs is incomplete expresses its confidence in the Government that it shall either take or cause to be taken measures which are indispensable to this end, notably the general fixing of allowances, their periodical revision which will permit of their suppression in the case of proved infraction, a better organization of the policy of purchase, a greater concentration of the French blockade services, and a more practical coordination between the Allies, passes to the order of the day.

more profound and more radical in each of its phases, has now brought to the greatest nation in the world the liberties and rights that will be the necessary preface to its social liberation.

But we have not only to congratulate the Russian democracy, we have also to express to it our boundless gratitude. Before the imperishable days of 1917 a formidable ambiguity weighed upon the war. We were fighting for the liberties of the world, and we had for an ally the Emperor of all the Russians. We were fighting for the rights of peoples, and Poland and Finland could be quoted against us. We reproached the German Socialists for upholding the Kaiser, and they could use in reply the pretext, or excuse, that they were defending themselves against the Tsar. Today, thanks to the Revolution, that ambiguity has been abolished.

We, too, M. Vandervelde continued, proclaim peace to the nations. We have no desire, despite all that has passed, to cherish animosity against any people. We most earnestly aspire to welcome the hour when the workers in the opposite camp come to comprehend that their real enemies are not on our side. But more than ever we insist that we mean to continue the war against those who unloosed it, and we say, it is our duty and our right to say, to the Russian people that it, too, has not completed its task: it has effected its Revolution, but it remains for it and for us to consolidate and complete it. . . . Either the Kaiser will triumph, and there will be an end of the Revolution in Russia, and of liberty in Europe; or the free peoples will gain the victory, and then, and then only, shall we have peace, a durable and decisive peace, founded on the holy alliance of liberated and reconciled peoples. It is for this that we are fighting. It is for this that our brothers of Russia are fighting, and I note, in conclusion, the oath they have renewed to us and to themselves: "We will defend to the end our liberty against all attacks at home or abroad. The Russian Revolution will not quail before the conqueror's bayonet, and will not permit itself to be crushed by an external military force."

On the question of housing, Mr. Duke said he had hopes of being able to secure loans from the Treasury for this purpose. He also thought that the Director-General of National Service would be able to give substantial help in dealing with such unemployment as existed. In conclusion he stated that if the measures he had indicated proved ineffective it would be necessary to consider some direct Government scheme.

## AGRICULTURAL FURLOUGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is officially announced that the men of the home forces, including skilled plowmen, at present working on the land, will not be recalled until a fortnight later than the date originally fixed for their return to their regiments. It is announced, also, that the field marshal commanding the home forces has arranged that skilled shepherds serving in home force units in England and Wales may be granted agricultural furlough, providing that their commanding officer is able to spare them.



## NEW EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following persons have been nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be additional members of the committee appointed to consider and report

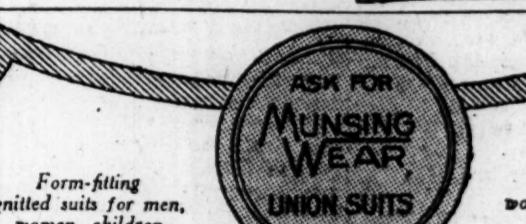
on the measures to be taken for settling within the Empire former soldiers

who may desire to emigrate after the war: Mr. P. Lyttleton Gell, director of the British South Africa Company; Mr. John Howard, agent-general of Nova Scotia; Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., agent-general of British Columbia; Mr. J. P. Pelletier, agent-general of Quebec; Mr. John A. Reid, agent-general of Alberta; Mr. Richard Reid, agent-general of Ontario; the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, Dominion of Canada; and Mr. Frederick W. Summer, agent-general of New Brunswick.



Built to secure—  
Built to endure.

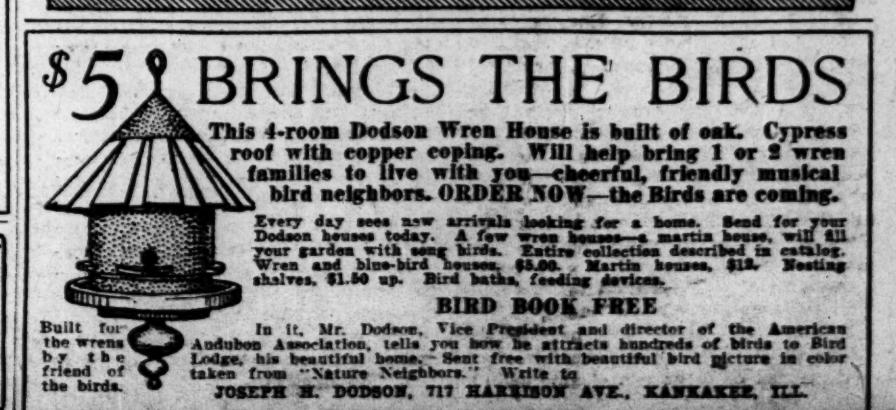
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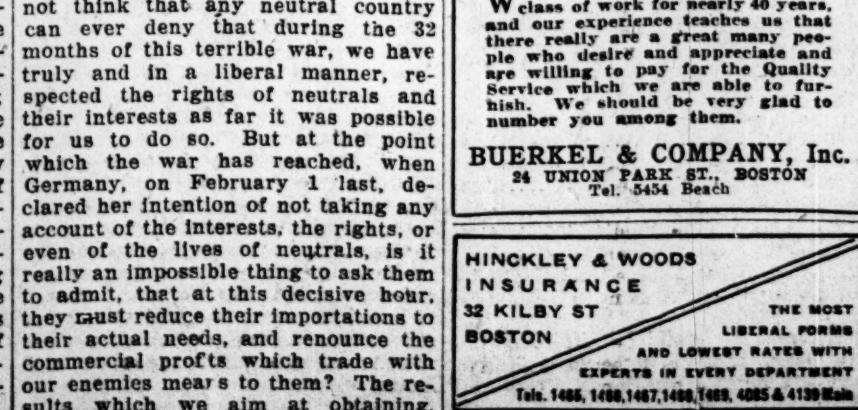
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## SOUTH AFRICA'S SHARE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT

General Smuts Wells London  
Gathering of Work Done by  
His Countrymen—Expresses  
Views on Imperial Problems

strong military combination, and in speaking of ultimate victory he did not hide from himself the fact that there was hard work and difficult times in front of them. The Germans could not continue much longer, and by the autumn they would probably make their maximum military effort. They were flouting the opinion of the world in a way they had never done before and as if they felt they must achieve some result this summer at any cost.

He was convinced that the submarine campaign was not going to settle the war. At the best it was a raid on their wide Empire communications. The raids might be severe from time to time and might cause serious inconvenience, but they would not lead to defeat. No raid on lines of communication had ever yet led to the defeat of any Empire in the world. This summer, he believed, they would probably see the submarine effort on which Germany was relying fail in its intention, and then, earlier than many of them thought, they would hear of peace again. The nation was not inspired by any vengeful feeling, by any desire to destroy the German nation. They were actuated by higher motives, and were not going to decline to a lower level of mere vengefulness and hatred. He was sure the nation would make a wise settlement not only in its own interests, but in the interests of the whole of Europe.

He did not think it was the time to speak at any length on the Constitution of the Empire, but he would give one word of warning. In thinking of this matter, let them not try to think of existing political institutions which had been evolved in the course of European developments.

The British Empire was a much larger and more diverse problem than anything they had seen hitherto, and the sort of constitution they read about in books, the sort of political alphabet which had been elaborated in years gone by, did not and would not solve the problems of the future. They should not follow precedents, but make them. He felt sure that in the coming years when the problem was in process of solution they would find their political thought would be turned into quite new channels and would not follow what had been done anywhere else, either in the old world or the new, because, after all, they were built on freedom.

They saw growing up before them a great number of strong free nations all over the Empire. Nobody wanted to limit the power of self-government, or to force those young nations into any particular mold. All they wanted was the maximum of freedom and liberty, the maximum of self-development for the young nations of the Empire, and machinery that would keep all those nations together in the years which were before them. If they disabused their minds of precedents and preconceived ideas they would evolve, in the course of years, the institutions and machinery that would meet their difficulties. He was still full of courage, and even as an optimist, was encouraged and inspired by what he had seen in England since his arrival, which he thought, more than anything else, was a pledge of victory which lay before them.

### IMPROVEMENT OF ROUGH PASTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The University College of Wales has issued a report dealing with methods for improving rough pasture. In Wales especially on the uplands there are large tracts of land that it is impossible to plow. The University has therefore been considering the best methods to use in improving particular classes of land which the report divides into three groups: heather pastures, purple heath grass pastures and a poor pasture on peat.

In accordance with tests which have been carried out it seems to have been established that great improvement can be made, and that, generally speaking, the most useful manures to employ are basic slag, Gafsa phosphate or superphosphate of lime. Potash manures have been found unsuccessful and the use of ground lime or limestone alone has produced very little result. It is pointed out in the report that as phosphate dressing has not brought about improvement invariably it is necessary to test it on a small scale in each case before using it on a large quantity.

Investigations are still being made and it is noted that in every case but one where the experiment failed no plants of the clover family were found in the pasture. Although at the present time farmers are not expected to use superphosphate on pastures, as it is required in large quantities for arable land, the investigations will be none the less useful as an indication of what may be done at some more propitious time.

ITALIANS REPATRIATED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME. Italy—The announcement has been officially made that after four years of negotiations in which the Government have used every means to achieve success, the freedom of the Italian prisoners in the Cirenaica has been accomplished. Some of the soldiers who have now been repatriated were captured in 1913 in the battles of Sidi-Garba and Saf-Saf, others in 1915 at Sidi-Hussein. All the men are reported to have arrived safely at Bengasi. The liberation of these men is now complete, not one remains in the hands of the Senussi. Their restitution has been accomplished without any condition other than that of the exchange of a number of Arabs equal to that of the Italian prisoners, and a formal acknowledgment of the sovereign dignity of Italy has been made. According to an article in the *Corriere della Sera*, the most important part of the success of the negotiations on this basis is the promise it gives of the establishment of a better state of things in the Cirenaica and of more satisfactory relationships with the Senussi.

Already the effects of this could be seen. Germany started enormously strong and preponderant in military strength over the world. Simply because the Allies had a just and good cause, and simply because she had been trying to hack her way through in a military sense, one country after another had dropped away from her. Two of her own treaty nations had dropped away from her, and today, almost all over the world, nations were coming together against her.

It could not be denied that the position was a grave one—that the Central Empires were an enormously

## GREECE AND THE BALKAN POLICY OF THE ENTENTE

Further Study of Course Taken  
by M. Venizelos Sheds Light  
on Near East Question—  
Late Events Favorable to Him

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Balkan correspondent lately in Greece  
LONDON, England—In a previous article on the subject of the statement made to Dr. Ronald Burrows by M. Venizelos, the Greek statesman's explanation of his constitutional differences with King Constantine, his choice of Salonika as a revolutionary center, and his reasons for avoiding arguments of an anti-dynastic character, were dealt with. All this, however, belongs to the limbo of the past, and it is the Cretan's dissertation on the present and his outspoken references to the causes which have led to the limitation of his movement, that will attract most attention.

Dr. Burrows puts the question very clearly: "How is it that the Venizelist movement, on which great hopes were based, and whose avowed aim was to rally Greece in arms against the Bulgars and the enemies of the Entente, could, at the end of four months, only send some 10,000 men to the front?"

While making no complaint against anyone, and while realizing "the difficulties which lie in the way of complete agreement between the Allies," M. Venizelos, with that faculty for hitting the nail on the head which is one of his greatest political attributes, throws the onus for the failure on the Allies themselves. After the arrival at Salonika, he proposed to go to Thessaly, Epirus and the Aegean and Ionian islands, and he counted upon carrying three-fifths of Greece, which success, he believes, would have made him master of the entire country. For the rest would then have joined. But at that moment there set in a series of complications, and the indecision of the Allies in the matter of breaking definitely with Constantine (Venizelos puts it less clearly, but such was the actual circumstance) put an end to the policy of expansion. The occupation of Katerini called forth protest from Athens, and the Venizelists retired in favor of an allied detachment, following which "it was decided to form a neutral zone, blocking off my access to Thessaly and Epirus, and thus forbidding all extension of the movement in these Venizelist provinces."

Nevertheless M. Venizelos continued an active propaganda in old Greece with much success, until the unhappy events of Dec. 1 and 2 left the Royalist party in complete control and the Venizelists "were massacred, plundered or hunted like wild beasts by the Royalist hordes." The blockade afterward proclaimed prevented the further departure of volunteers for Salonika, and then followed the Rome conference, when King Constantine was given formal assurance that the Allies would "neither on land or sea allow the extension of the Venizelist movement in the territories hitherto occupied by the State of the Kingdom of Greece."

"If the national Government were free," says the Cretan leader, "it would very quickly be strong enough to put an end to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece." But, "I am told to evacuate Katerini—I evacuate Katerini. I am told to abandon Cerigo—I abandon Cerigo."

A neutral zone is imposed upon me—I respect the neutral zone. I am asked to bring my movement to a standstill—I bring it to a standstill."

It is maintained in some quarters that harm has been occasioned by the failure of some of the allied statesmen to understand the essentials of Balkan politics, and it should always be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, was limited at Rome by the actions of his predecessors; but the cause is due principally to the difficulty of according the divers interests of a group of independent allies. Many sermons have been preached on this subject during the present war, and it is not a little remarkable that the grand alliance has tended to become more and more solid with the lapse of time. To attain this end sacrifices have been necessary, the price of unity has had to be paid, and since it is above all in South Eastern Europe that the interests clash, M. Venizelos has had to pay part of the bill. Of the attitude of Britain and France there can be no doubt. Both countries are overwhelmingly Venizelist in sympathy and had there been no others to consider, the Greek National Government would doubtless have been established.

The first obstacle—now removed, but, unhappily, removed too late—was autocratic Russia. It was despite Russia's participation in the attack on Greece that looked askance on the Italian prisoners in the Cirenaica.

The Greek dynasty was able to count upon the sympathy of the former Tsar Nicholas, both on account of family ties and because of that species of trade unionism which is said to exist among kings. Moreover, "Holy" Russia—that aspect of Russian policy which was first religious and then national—was jealous of Greece's claim to the headship of the orthodox faith. Constantine undoubtedly found support in that quarter, particularly after the dispatch of Prince Nicholas (the diplomatist of the family) to Petrograd.

Secondly, it would be idle to ignore

that there is a clash between Italian and Hellenic aspirations. Italy de-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

M. Venizelos

Cretan statesman who led the movement to have Greece fulfill its treaty obligations to Serbia

### IRELAND'S TILLAGE SCHEME A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland—In connection with the scheme introduced into Ireland by the Department of Agriculture with the object of increasing the amount of land under tillage to the fullest possible extent, the department has found it necessary to serve a considerable number of notices on "rated occupiers" of land, who, there was reason to believe, were not complying with the regulations. The effect of these notices has been that many people have realized, apparently for the first time, what their obligations to take part in the production of increased home-grown food supplies really are, and the results have proved to be eminently satisfactory. The department has exercised its power of entry upon land which, there was reason to believe, was not being cultivated in accordance with the regulations, in 24 cases. In three of these cases the farmers are now complying with the demands of the department or have given guarantees that they will do so, and the department has withdrawn, in four cases the land is being let in "conacre" and the department is plowing two farms directly. The requirements of the department have, for the most part, met with a most cordial response. One large farmer in County Cork, who in 1916 tilled a large acreage in order to comply with the provisions of the scheme, has now sold some cattle and is cultivating the extra tenth required by the department. The same farmer has also, quite voluntarily, given an increase of 2s. per week in wages to every person in his employment. One lady, when she received the department's notice, gave a large sum of money to her solicitor to carry out the provisions of the scheme. Another lady, who at the time was in America, cabled her consent to the extra tillage, and about a quarter of her farm is now being cultivated. News comes from one district that in that neighborhood the farmers are helping each other with their horses and in other ways and the work is making rapid progress. It is reported from the Midlands by someone who often travels through that part of the country, that the number of plows at work in those parts is remarkable and that a great quantity of land has been turned.

The settlement of the internal Greek crisis must await the end of the war. A German victory, as M. Venizelos says, would give rein to unrestrained autocracy in Greece; but if victory lies with the Allies, I am convinced that the Venizelists will never lay down their arms until they have restored constitutional freedom and personal liberty.

There M. Venizelos must, perforce, leave his future. In the meantime his cause will grow and wax strong, despite all opposition, and he may anticipate that with France now, as always, in his favor, with a great personal admirer as Premier of England, and with democracy triumphant in Russia, many of the great mistakes of Entente diplomacy are likely to be remedied.

### POSSIBLE OFFENSIVE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In view of the possibility of an offensive on the part of the enemy at some point of the Italian front as soon as weather conditions render it practicable Signor Barzilai has expressed his opinion, formed from impressions gathered during a recent visit to the front, that two more contemporaneous attacks may be made, one in the Trentino and one in the Karst region in an attempt to reconquer Gorizia, the latter with the object of producing a political reaction upon public opinion in Austria. An offensive in the Trentino might be directed towards Vicenza as last year or towards Brescia. It is known that many new roads leading to the Trentino on the Austrian side have been cut, facilitating communications, and the positions held on Italian soil have been strengthened. The Italians also have been active during the winter in the construction of fortifications to the depth of many kilometers in this sector, and the line is now held by seasoned troops and the supply service thoroughly organized. The artillery has been increased sufficiently to dispense with the necessity for transferring guns from one part of the front to another. Questioned by Signor Barzilai as to the probabilities of an attack, General Cadorna stated that whether the Austrians came or not the preparations he had made were as though they were coming and coming in masses, that he had neglected nothing taught by past experience, and that he was convinced of the energy and confidence of his troops, whom contests had only served to unite and strengthen. They were fully conscious of the magnitude of their task and of the duty of discipline. He further stated that he had distributed the commands with the utmost impartiality, so as to insure efficient cooperation in all sections of the army. He, however, recognized that one of the essential elements of success lay in the active faith of the nation behind the army, and requested Signor Barzilai to exhort the country at large to submit to the discipline of the hour, keeping the greatness of the aim in view, for confidence would insure victory.

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## WEST COAST TO AID IN BUILDING WOODEN SHIPS

Unlimited Lumber and Yards at  
Disposal of Industry—No Delay if Work Is Ordered—  
Standard Type Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

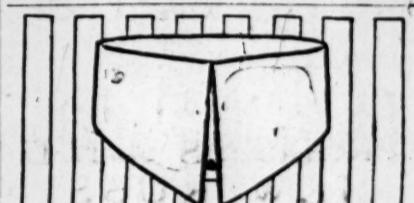
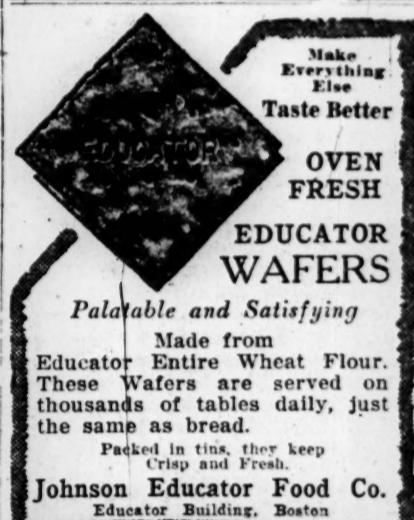
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Assembly went on record against compulsory service when, by a vote of 81 to 9 it refused to present to Congress a memorial in favor of conscription in the United States. Adjt.-Gen. Orlando Holway has stated that the State stands ready to raise its full National Guard quota under the volunteer plan. This means that the State is prepared to enlist about 20,000 men.

The Socialist camp in Milwaukee is divided on the war. Victor Berger and others stand by the party action in St. Louis in condemning America's entrance into the conflict, while W. B. Gaylord, former candidate for Congress, is supporting the action of the Government.

### PRICES SENT UP BY BUYING FOR FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Thurston Ballard, a Louisville miller, and chairman of the National Committee on the Cost of Living and Domestic Economy, has stated that during the past month the milling company of which he is vice-president sold three times as much flour in Louisville as is usual in normal times. He attributes these large purchases to a desire on the part of the householder to prepare for the future, and he holds these purchases of future supplies, which he considers to be general throughout the country, responsible for the very great advance in the wheat markets since April 1.



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from  
Gelatine  
Headquarters

No. 19

If you want a dessert that is a time and labor saver as well as economical try Knox Snow Pudding.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox  
President

KNOX  
SPARKLING GELATINE  
(Granulated)

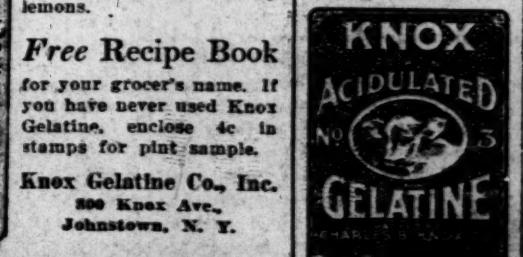
KNOX SNOW PUDDING  
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 1 cup sugar, Whites of two eggs, 2 pints cold water, 1/2 pint boiling water. Bind and juice of two lemons.

Soak the gelatine in the cold water ten minutes. Dissolve in boiling water and add grated rind and juice of the lemons and sugar. Stir until well mixed. Let stand a few minutes until set.

Soak the whites of the eggs, well beaten, and beat the mixture until it is very light and spongy. Put lightly into glass dish or shape in mold. Serve with thin custard made of the yolks of the eggs, or cream and sugar. Different fruit jellies may be used in place of part of the hot water.

NOTE: If you use Knox Acidulated Gelatine, which contains Lemon Flavor, you will not need to buy lemons.

Yellow Package  
Blue Package



## PETITIONERS IN \$102,000,000 SUIT LOSE CASE

Massachusetts Supreme Court  
Sustains Demurrs to  
Amended Bill of Minority  
New Haven Stockholders

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today sustained defendant's demurrs in suit of Ralph S. Bartlett and others, minority stockholders of New York, New Haven & Hartford, against former directors, seeking to hold them liable for losses of \$102,000,000 alleged to have been incurred by reason of alleged illegal expenditures in acquiring steamships, railway and railroad lines.

The original bill was filed July 17, 1914, and the court sustained demurrs to that bill. Later plaintiffs amended their bill by alleging that directors in January, 1915, which was subsequent to filing of the original bill, voted that no suits be brought against any directors on grounds presented by the original bill, and also alleged proceedings of stockholders' meeting in October, 1915, including the vote refusing to instruct directors to bring suits for restitution against certain former directors. The court sustains demurrs to the amended bill, on ground that allegations of it are not sufficient to entitle plaintiffs to enforce the corporation's alleged cause of action.

The court says: "As was pointed out in the earlier decision, the plaintiff stockholders have no personal right of action against the directors for the alleged wrongs suffered by the corporation. Their right to prosecute the case in the interests of the corporation, so far as it is based on the refusal of the directors to act, after a reasonable demand upon them, did not come into existence until such refusal."

"They could have availed themselves of this cause of action by bringing a new bill after the right of action arose, but not by amending a bill that was filed when they had no cause of action. It is elementary that their right of action must exist before suit can be brought to enforce it."

It is understood that this decision is fatal to the claim of the plaintiffs, for the reason that the statute of limitations is said to be a bar to any further cause of action.

## PERMITS FOR ALIEN ENEMIES TO LEAVE

According to instructions received in Boston today by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, alien enemies or natives and citizens of countries with which the United States is at war must make application on special blanks for permission to leave the United States. These blanks have been received at all offices of United States marshals, and those officials have been authorized to administer prescribed oaths in designated forms.

All such applications will have to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the United States by marshals with any other information which may be of value. The marshals are also directed to hold themselves in readiness to transmit to the person concerned any conclusions regarding the application that the Attorney-General may reach. These applications are issued in accordance with the proclamation of the President.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, will return to his proper station.

Capt. William K. Moore, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth.

Maj. Frank B. Jewett and First Lieut. Milan A. Loosley, signal officers, Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty.

Maj. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, will proceed to Schenectady, N. Y.

Maj. Robert E. Wood, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty.

Lieut.-Col. Elmer Lindsley, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to New York and Boston.

The resignation of First Lieut. Francis D. Gibbs, Medical Corps, District of Columbia National Guard, is accepted.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Horatio I. Lawrence, Ninth Infantry.

Capt. John M. Campbell, United States Army, retired, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort McPherson.

Capt. William C. Marrow, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Sam Houston.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Charles B. Brien, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, is accepted.

Maj. George S. Wallace, Judge Advocate General's Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Charleston, W. Va.

Maj. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, and Capt. Virginian E. Clark, will proceed to Hampton, Va., for temporary duty.

Lieut.-Col. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Infantry, detached officers' list, is relieved from duty with the organized militia of Oregon and will proceed to El Paso.

## END OF SUBSEA WARFARE THE GREATEST ISSUE

(Continued from page one)  
today from England. He left immediately for Washington.

Declaring that fatalities in the industrial districts of Belgium had been "multiplied by three" on account of submarine operations during March and April, Mr. Hoover said the U-boats were the one menace which must be eliminated in order to win the war.

"The European food situation, as well as the general war situation there, requires every possible effort we can make," he said. "What Europe needs most is wheat, and it must have wheat, but it must also have beef and pork products. As for Belgium, the relief system is struggling to its feet after having been practically knocked out by the submarines. Five of our ships have been torpedoed since March 1."

"We landed only 60,000 tons of food in Belgium during March and April. Death greatly increased. The children were cared for first. It was the adults, the mothers, who suffered. The relief commission has only 30 vessels. It should have 70 to feed Belgium yesterday.

Following the conference today the Governor said that nothing could be said as to detailed plans except that a subcommittee is now engaged on the matter. It is understood that a State dinner is one of the features under consideration.

The Governor's Council has made an appropriation for the entertainment of the French mission. The subcommittee that is to make definite plans for spending this money consists of Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, President Henry Wells of the Senate, Speaker Channing Cox of the House, Mayor James M. Curley, Councilors Charles H. Wright and Frederick H. Tarr, and George H. Lyman.

The reception committee appointed by Governor McCall yesterday comprises Frederick H. Prince, Wenham, chairman; Louis A. Frothingham, North Easton; John L. Saltoun, Beverly; William A. Gaston; Patrick H. Jennings, South Boston; Hugo A. Dubuque, Fall River; Edwin U. Curtis, Grafton; Cushing, Courtenay Crocker, Boston. The general committee is headed by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Definite details of the time of arrival and departure of the distinguished visitors are not given out, but they will arrive in the morning and leave on the following night. It is intended to provide a military escort at the station and plans for a parade, following a breakfast at some local hotel, are being formed. A reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House also is said to be under consideration.

Other proposals for the first day include a luncheon, tendered by the Mayor at the Copley-Plaza, afternoon exercises at Harvard University and in Cambridge City Hall, and a dinner in the evening, given by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, to be followed by patriotic meetings in the Arena, Mechanic Building and Symphony and Horticultural halls, where the visitors would be introduced to the citizens. The morning of the second day would be given over to general sight-seeing and the afternoon to exercises in Fenway Hall for citizens of France.

**SENATOR BORAH  
ADVISES FOOD  
CONSCRIPTION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A world famine, according to Senator Borah, will result if the war lasts two years and extraordinary and sustained efforts are not made in this country to meet the food problem. Senator Borah attacked the packers, declaring they made enormous profits, and that speculation and monopoly in foodstuffs made millions for those who were in it, but made "peons of the people." He favored conscription of food and Government possession of the packing companies. Food speculation, he said, would not be ended until the speculators "are put in stripes behind the bars."

## Aid for Soldiers' Families

Appropriation of \$5,000,000 Asked  
in Bill Now in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five million dollars is set apart to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the support of the families of enlisted men of the organized militia or National Guard who are called into service of the United States, by a bill presented to Congress by Representative Zihlman. The legislation also will apply to all members of the regular Army, and the aid in each case shall continue until discharged from service.

It is provided that the families, to be entitled to relief, shall have no other incomes, that the action of the Secretary of War shall be final and subject to change by no court, and that the benefits shall not apply in case the soldier was married after April 5, 1917. The word "family" is construed to include only wife, children and dependent mothers.

## STATE GUARD COMPANIES

Rosters of three Roxbury companies of the State Guard, were presented to Mayor Curley today for approval. The municipal authorities are required to approve the rosters before application is made to Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commandant of the State Guard, for admission to the State Guard. The three companies of 80 men each were organized by Frank F. Tripp, Walter B. Scott and the Rev. Charles L. Page.

## TECH HIGH SCHOOL LECTURE

The Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give the final lecture in its course for High School pupils on next Tuesday afternoon. The subject will be "Electricity at Work and at Play," and John Packard, head of the department of science in the Brookline High School will be the speaker. Application for tickets is to be made in the usual manner through the masters of the various high and preparatory schools.

## PATROLMEN ADVANCED

Announcement was made at roll call last night of the promotion of three patrolmen to sergeants for service in the office of Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley last evening. They are John P. M. Wolfe of Joy Street Station, Michael Sullivan of Roxbury Crossing and Michael T. Trayers of the Court Square Station.

Patrolmen made a short address.

He referred to the close ties resulting from France's efforts in behalf of the colonies during the Revolution and said the actions of France at that time were entirely disinterested. In the same way, he said, the United States was now to come to the aid of France, in the same cause of liberty that had

## PLANS TO HONOR FRENCH MISSION ARE FORWARDED

Meeting of Members of Massachusetts and Boston Committees Is Held at State House, and Subcommittee Is Named

Plans for the hospitality to be offered by Boston and Massachusetts to Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani and other members of the French mission to the United States, on the occasion of their visit to Boston that is expected about May 15, were discussed this morning at the State House at a meeting of members of the reception and entertainment committees, appointed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley yesterday.

Following the conference today the Governor said that nothing could be said as to detailed plans except that a subcommittee is now engaged on the matter. It is understood that a State dinner is one of the features under consideration.

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**HOUSE CHEERS  
M. VIVIANI AND  
MARSHAL JOFFRE**

(Continued from page one)

have fallen in this war. It has been sworn on the deathbeds of those who have died in the hospitals of Europe, and it has been sworn on the cradles of the newly born. It has been sworn by every lover of freedom from the cradle to the tomb."

Ambassador Jusserand, who followed M. Viviani, said America's entrance into the war has encouraged and heartened France.

Several representatives, who understand the French language, led the rest of the House in applause, except when M. Viviani mentioned President Wilson, when all applauded vociferously. Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, volunteer interpreter to the press galleries, furnished a mirror for M. Viviani's vivacious gestures as he waved his arms and dictated a free translation to a House stenographer. As M. Viviani finished spontaneous cheers were renewed. Marshal Joffre arose and saluted.

"I present to you," Speaker Clark began. A tremendous cheer interrupted him. Then he finished: "The Marshal of France." The Speaker—no linguist—carefully refrained from any attempt at pronunciation. He stuck to titles. Marshal Joffre saluted the House and waited for order.

"Thank you," he said finally. "Vive l'Amérique." Then he sat down.

Speaker Clark escorted Messrs. Viviani, Joffre and Chocerépat to the front of the chamber, where they shook hands with more members than have responded to any roll call in months.

Ambassador Jusserand and officers of the French commission were seated in front of the Speaker's desk. The party was escorted to the chamber by Representatives Flood, Virginia, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Linthicum, Maryland; Cooper, Wisconsin; Porter, Pennsylvania, and Goodwin, Arkansas.

Following the reception, the Marquis de Chambrun, a great-grandson of Lafayette, was introduced to the House. The unprecedented scene then occurred of an Ambassador of a foreign nation addressing the House from the platform. Ambassador Jusserand was presented by Speaker Clark, and, in response to loud calls, the Ambassador made a short address.

He referred to the close ties resulting from France's efforts in behalf of the colonies during the Revolution and said the actions of France at that time were entirely disinterested. In the same way, he said, the United States was now to come to the aid of France, in the same cause of liberty that had

always kept the two nations in sympathy.

The members of the French mission leave this afternoon for a tour of western cities, including Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Addresses before the Senate and the House are expected to be made on Saturday afternoon by Foreign Secretary Balfour, leader of the British war mission in the United States. The chief purpose of his visit to Congress will be, however, to exchange courtesies.

Mr. Balfour's reply to Speaker Clark's invitation to visit the House said: "Please allow me to express, on behalf of myself and the members of the British Commission, our high appreciation of the great honor done to us by the invitation, which was conveyed to me on behalf of the House of Representatives. I and the members of the commission will be very happy to avail ourselves of the privilege offered and I venture to suggest 12:30 p. m. on Saturday next, May 5, that if time suits the convenience of the House."

The tour of the French mission is expected to have a pronounced effect in creating sentiment throughout the country in favor of an expedition and in bringing approval of the Government's course.

The British mission expects to be here at least 10 days longer. Then the party will leave for New York, and possibly will take a short tour in the Middle West. Several experts may remain permanently in Washington, to help work out arrangements agreed upon, and to reinforce the staff of the British Embassy. Included would probably be a shipping, munitions, food and trade expert.

Reports of fresh peace offers from Berlin brought forth the statement from the mission that a series of offers were expected during the next few months, as an immense amount of quiet peace effort has been under way by Teutonic emissaries, especially by Austrians in Berne, but no credence is placed in their acceptability.

**TROOPS FOR FRENCH FRONT**

United States Decides to Aid Allies With Fighting Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials and leading members of both branches of Congress are coming rapidly to the conclusion that a force of troops should be sent to France as soon as the Allies feel that ships can be spared from food transport for the purpose.

It is no secret that Marshal Joffre and all the other members of both missions are firmly convinced that the presence of United States soldiers in France would have a wonderful effect, and virtually begin the work of United States mobilization on the Continent for active participation in the war. No official announcement has been made that it has been decided to send a force, but it is well understood in Administration circles that such a conclusion has been reached, and that, too, in spite of the opposition of the General Staff of the Army, whose members wish to wait until the new army is completely organized. The decision has not gone to the length of determining whether regulars or national guardsmen shall be sent. If troops are sent soon, the action will gratify State Department officials, who know what effect the presence of the Stars and Stripes will have on the western front, and it is this fact, and the further facts brought out by members of the missions concerning experiences of training in France, that has caused many military men to change their views respecting a delay in dispatching troops.

Members of the British mission, im-

pressed with the wholeheartedness of the United States' participation in the war, also want a force of United States troops to be in France at an early date.

Several representatives, who under-

stand the French language, led the rest of the House in applause, except when M. Viviani mentioned President Wilson, when all applauded vociferously.

Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, volunteer interpreter to the press galleries, furnished a mirror for M. Viviani's vivacious gestures as he waved his arms and dictated a free translation to a House stenographer. As M. Viviani finished spontaneous cheers were renewed. Marshal Joffre saluted the House and waited for order.

"Thank you," he said finally. "Vive l'Amérique." Then he sat down.

Speaker Clark escorted Messrs. Viviani, Joffre and Chocerépat to the front of the chamber, where they shook hands with more members than have responded to any roll call in months.

Ambassador Jusserand and officers of the French commission were seated in front of the Speaker's desk. The party was escorted to the chamber by Representatives Flood, Virginia, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Linthicum, Maryland; Cooper, Wisconsin; Porter, Pennsylvania, and Goodwin, Arkansas.

Following the reception, the Marquis de Chambrun, a great-grandson of Lafayette, was introduced to the House. The unprecedented scene then occurred of an Ambassador of a foreign nation addressing the House from the platform. Ambassador Jusserand was presented by Speaker Clark, and, in response to loud calls, the Ambassador made a short address.

He referred to the close ties resulting from France's efforts in behalf of the colonies during the Revolution and said the actions of France at that time were entirely disinterested. In the same way, he said, the United States was now to come to the aid of France, in the same cause of liberty that had

always kept the two nations in sympathy.

## NEW OPPOSITION TO B. & M. PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Led by Edwin G. McInnes Stockholders in Leased Lines Threaten to Test Validity of the Proposal in the Courts

Opposition to the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad has developed recently among some of the stockholders of leased lines, several of whom, under the leadership of Edwin G. McInnes, a Boston lawyer and a stockholder in nearly all the Boston & Maine properties, are threatening to test the validity of the plan in the courts.

These opposing stockholders also claim to see in the plan a continuation of that community of interest between the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which the Federal Court for the southern district of New York was supposed to have severed in placing the New Haven's control over the Boston & Maine in the hands of five trustees with orders to dispose of the holdings within a specified time.

Mr. McInnes is conducting a campaign of opposition to the reorganization irrespective of any organized minority interest, and up to today he had received many responses from stockholders of not only the leased lines but of the main company.

The principal objection which Mr.

McInnes has to the reorganization

plan is that it places a heavy interest

bearing indebtedness on the new company ahead of the preferred stock,

which the stockholders of the leased

lines are asked to take in exchange

for their present holdings. He points

out that at present the indebtedness

ahead of the stock in many of the

leased lines is comparatively small so

that there is seldom any question as

to the ability of each particular line

to earn its dividends. Under the new

plan, stockholders of these leased

lines are asked to come in and help

assure an indebtedness that may

require for interest charges all the

surplus earning power of the new

company.

Mr. McInnes calls attention to the

official estimate of the earning power

of the Boston & Maine for 1917, which

will be \$1,000,000 short of the interest

on the bonded indebtedness if no dividends

are paid. It is his belief that the

consolidation makes the property of the leased line liable for the debts of the Boston & Maine.

"I shall refuse to pay any assessment

on my Boston & Maine stock called for by any plan of reorganization, and if such a plan is pushed through by the banking interests, I

may take the matter to the courts on

the question of the validity of such

action," said Mr. McInnes to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I have been greatly interested in

noting the control which certain Boston bankers appear to exercise over the railroad situation in New England.

From the latest stockholders' report

it appears the holders of 25,064 shares

of common stock of the Connecticut

River Railroad, one of the leased lines

of the Boston & Maine, are also own

ers of 154,019 shares of New Haven

stock, that the owners of 65,515 of the

common stock of the Boston & Lowell

are also owners of 17,643 shares of

New Haven, and that the owners of 139,643 shares of common

and 48,557 shares of the preferred

stock of the Fitchburg Railroad also

hold 222,374 shares of New Haven

stock.

"It also appears that two of the di

rectors of the Boston & Lowell are

trustees of the Suffolk Savings Bank

in Boston, which holds \$306,000 of the

bonds of the Boston & Maine, that

four of the directors of the Boston &

Lowell are trustees of the Provident

Institution of Savings in Boston which

holds \$350,000 of the bonds of the

Boston & Maine and that two of the

directors of the Fitchburg, three of

the Boston & Maine are directors in

the Old Colony Trust Company which

holds notes of the Hampden Railroad.

"Without questioning the honesty or

integrity of any of these men, nor of

those who formulated the reorganization

plan of the Boston & Maine, it

stands to reason that they, look upon

all plans from the standpoint of the

banker and not from that of the small

stockholder and it is not surprising

that they should use every honorable

means to protect the institutions in

which they have interests, against loss.

The reorganization plan of the

Boston & Maine, which has recently

been approved by the New Hampshire

Legislature, is a bankers' plan pure

and simple, and of course these bank

ers are going to see that their inter

ests shall not lose anything, no mat

ter whether it be a bondholder, a

stockholder in the Boston & Maine or a noteholder in the Hampden Railroad.

"The latter company should cer

tainly be investigated if only to find

out what the bankers' profits were in

floating the notes and stock. I be

lieve that such an investigation should

be made by the courts and not by a

legislative committee."

"It should be borne in mind that

while the directors of many of the

leased lines have approved the new

plan, the stockholders have yet to be

consulted. In fact, so far as I know,

there have been no special meetings

of either the leased lines or the Bos

ton & Maine stockholders for the ap

proval of the plan. There was a meet

ing of the stockholders of the Concord

& Montreal Railroad, one of the leased

lines, but that was merely for the

purpose of endorsing a petition to the

Legislature of New Hampshire for the

passage of a reorganization rehabilita

tion bill for the Boston & Maine, the

direct question of amending the meas

## ADDITIONAL PAY FOR SOLDIERS BILL IS SIGNED

Governor McCall Affixes Signature to Measure Providing \$10 a Month for Each Noncommissioned Officer or Enlisted Man

Governor McCall last night signed the bill which provides that the State pay \$10 a month to each noncommissioned officer or enlisted man who has been or is hereafter mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of Massachusetts.

According to the terms of the new law, the money is not to be paid the enlisted men until Jan. 15, 1918, unless their service is terminated sooner, in which case the aggregate total will be paid at the date of termination.

The act also provides for payment to the "widow, minor children, parents or dependents" for the period up to Jan. 15, 1918. The soldier or sailor also has the right to allot all or any part of his pay "for the use of such minor children, parents or dependents as he shall designate."

For the purpose of meeting the expenditure involved, the State treasurer is authorized, with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, to issue bonds or notes from time to time to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000 for a term of not more than five years.

Section 3 of the act provides that "in case of dishonorable discharge, or termination of service by reason of desertion or misdemeanor of any enlisted man, the period of payment under this act shall be from the date of muster-in until the date of the dishonorable termination of service."

The measure took effect upon its passage.

### Squantum School

Aviation Training to Begin Saturday With Six Hydroplanes

Saturday morning has been set as the opening date of the aviation training school at Squantum in preparation for which officers of the Navy, State officials and members of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety have been working for some weeks. The official opening of the training school with flag raising and other exercises will be held Monday. Three civilian instructors and six hydroplanes are expected to be on hand Saturday as well as a first group of 20 student aviators.

Administration of the training

school at Squantum is to be under the direction of the United States Navy Department. The State of Massachusetts is to provide the instructors and has already appropriated \$50,000 to run the school. The commanding officer of the school has not been selected by the Navy, but a paymaster and a commissary officer have already been assigned.

The land for the school has been leased to the State by the New Haven Railroad for the nominal sum of one cent for any length of time up to two years. Eugene N. Foss who had a lease covering part of the land has surrendered it in order that there might be no interference with the training school.

The three instructors who will later be enrolled as ensigns and attached to the Navy Flying Corps are Clifford Webster, Doyle Bradford and Philip Page.

More than 700 recruits from the Great Lakes Navy Receiving Station arrived at midnight last night at Commonwealth Pier, making a total of about 1500 men now at the pier. Naval reservists doing duty as orderlies and messengers at the Charlestown Navy Yard are to have a camp of their own on the water front at the yard near the parade and drill grounds. Thirteen floored tents are being put up today to take care of a total of 102 men. The camp is to be named Camp Robertson in honor of Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer of the First Naval District.

Three large power boats, each more than 70 feet in length, have been turned over to the United States for patrol duty, according to William T. White of the Boston & Maine. The boats are to be used in the new College of Business Administration at 688 Boylston Street, and there will be no charge for those taking advantage of the opportunity.

Assistance in any way has been offered by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and many others who endorse the university's plan.

### Women as Radio Operators

Two Boston young women who have been studying at a private school to qualify themselves for positions as radio operators presented themselves for enrollment at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday and Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, district communication superintendent, announced that they would be assigned to active duty today. They were the first women to enroll for such work in the First Naval District, and they are Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Charlotte Baylies.

Machine gunners, yeomen, firemen and oilers are still needed in Class 2 of the Naval Reserve, and immediate active service on the German steamships recently seized by the United States is promised to men who enroll in Class 2 now. Men already enrolled in Class 4 may volunteer for Class 2 and see service earlier than if they waited for the rest of the Class 4 reservists to be called out.

Bumpkin Island is almost sure to be the site of a camp for about 1000 naval reservists, according to Capt. A. H. Robertson. Negotiations for securing this island from its owner, Albert C. Burrage, have been under way for some time, and the deal will be closed as soon as approval is secured from Admiral L. C. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation at the United States.

**ARMED TO RECEIVE VISIT**  
Lieut.-Col. Tracy C. Dickson is having the Watertown Arsenal put in order today in preparation for a visit Friday from an inspection committee composed of five United States officers and two civilians who are considering the best type of carriage for the new heavy 12, 14 and 16-inch siege guns and coast defense guns now being made at the arsenal. This committee is on a tour of the United States studying questions relating to ordnance and has visited or will visit all munition plants of any size, whether at arsenals or owned by private companies, in the United States.

### PLANTING HOLDS UP ROAD WORK

MONTEPLAISIR, Vt.—New highway construction in Vermont will be held up this year until the spring planting is done.

ure not coming before the stockholders.

"It is recognized, of course, that those directors of the leased lines who have approved the reorganization plan, represent either directly or indirectly a majority of the stock of their particular company, and that at stockholders' meetings, which must be held before the plan can be adopted, will probably be more or less of a ratification of the action of the directors. Such meetings, however, cannot prejudice the rights of any minority stockholder of testing the legality of the plan, and court proceedings are likely to follow such meetings."

### ARGENTINA RECEIVES GERMAN APOLOGY

BUENOS AIRES. Argentina—The Argentine Government has received a note from the German Government expressing regret for the sinking of the Argentine ship Monte Protegido and adding that in view of the fact that the Monte Protegido left Pernambuco on Jan. 31 and was, in consequence, ignorant of the new German measures, the Imperial Government is disposed to give reparation.

The German Minister at Buenos Aires has sent to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs a note declaring that an Imperial squadron will salute at the first opportunity the Argentine flag as a mark of respect.

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## GOLD POURS IN FOR BONDS OF LIBERTY LOAN

Requests Already Sent In by Mail Indicate That the Two Billions Offered by the United States Will Be Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American gold began to flow into Government war coffers in bulk today when mails brought scores of subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan" announced last night by the Treasury. The loan probably will be oversubscribed.

Subscribers who may be waiting for later issues which might bear a higher rate of interest than the 3½ per cent were assured that should such be the case, the interest on this first issue will be raised to conform with the latter.

"Liberty Loan" bonds totaling \$2,000,000,000 will be offered for subscription until June 15, according to an announcement made Wednesday night by Secretary McAdoo. The denominations have not been decided upon, but as low as \$20 is being considered. Interest will be payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. Distribution of the bonds will be through the reserve system banks, but subscriptions will be taken by public and private banks, security brokers, express offices and post offices, department stores and many "volunteers," including various women's organizations. Secretary McAdoo says:

"I have determined to make an initial offering of \$2,000,000,000 of the 3½ per cent 'Liberty Loan' of 1917. The bonds will be dated July 1, 1917, with interest payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. The maturities will be announced later. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the bonds will be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the German Government.

The "Liberty Loan" will be offered at par as a popular subscription and ample opportunity will be given to every man and woman in the United States who wishes to subscribe to secure an absolutely safe investment, free from Federal, State or local taxation, except, of course, inheritance taxes. The bonds will be in such denominations as will put them within the reach of every investor. Details as to denominations, redemptions, etc., have not been fully worked out, but an announcement will be made in due season.

Subscriptions will be received until June 15, 1917. The bonds will be ready for delivery July 1. Allotments will be made as rapidly after June 15 as possible. The details as to manner of payment for the bonds will be announced later. It is sufficient to say at the moment that payments will be arranged in such a way as not to cause inconvenience or disturbance. Deposits of funds will be made in as large a number of banks throughout the country as practicable, and they will be withdrawn as gradually as the requirements of the Government will permit. In order that the minimum amount of money shall at any one time be taken out of the channels of business.

Since the great bulk of the credits to be established for the foreign governments is required for purchases made in this country, the operation will be largely a transfer, or exchange of credits, and should have a stimulating and helpful effect upon the general business and financial situation."

## BRITAIN TAKES ACTION TO MEET U-BOAT MENACE

(Continued from page one)

nical study of the methods of anti-submarine warfare and the duty of devising actual antisubmarine operations are in the hands of the anti-submarine division at the Admiralty. Its director is Rear-Admiral Duff, who previously held a flag appointment in the grand fleet and, according to Sir Edward Carson, he is assisted by a staff of younger officers selected from the service afloat for this particular work.

The Board of Invention and Research investigates definite problems or undertakes general research work which may be expected to produce valuable results both in antisubmarine warfare and in other naval directions.

that the number includes ships sunk by mines and those sent down by U-boats. The table follows:

Week	Arrivals and Departures	Ships Sunk	%	Beat off
Feb. 25...	4,541	21	0.46	12
March 4...	5,005	23	0.45	12
March 11...	3,944	17	0.43	16
March 18...	5,082	24	0.47	19
March 25...	4,747	25	0.52	13
April 1...	4,680	21	0.66	18
April 8...	4,719	28	0.60	15
April 15...	5,207	65	1.06	27
April 22...	5,406	51	0.94	24

Steamer *Gena* Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announces that the British steamer *Gena* was sunk on May 1 by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburg (Suffolk, Eng.). All hands on board the vessel were saved.

It is added by the Admiralty that another seaplane which was concerned in the attack was brought down by the gunfire from the *Gena* and its crew made prisoner.

The steamer *Gena* was a vessel of 2,784 tons gross and owned at Whitby.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A German official statement issued yesterday says:

A few seaplanes attacked on Tuesday morning enemy merchant ships before the Thames and sank a large steamer of about 3,000 tons. One of our machines failed to return and is supposed to have been lost.

Italian Shipping Report

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Three Italian steamers and seven sailing ships were sunk last week while arrivals and sailings of merchant ships of all nationalities to and from Italian ports were 627 and 521, respectively.

## GERMAN RAIDER ACTS REPORTED

Details of the activities of the German commerce raider, *Seeadler*, were reported to Capt J. T. Rutledge of Bedford, commander of the Boston four-masted schooner *Orleans*, by Capt. J. G. Kohler, master of the British schooner *Perce*, who with his wife was held prisoner on the *Seeadler* for 52 days after the raider sunk the *Perce*. Captain Rutledge today received a letter from Captain Kohler, who has just reached his home in Nova Scotia.

On Feb. 18, when the schooner *Orleans* was en route from the coast of Africa to Boston with a cargo of mahogany, Captain Rutledge says that he sighted a square-rigged schooner in a position unusual for a sailing vessel. The schooner was of a lead color with two Norwegian flags painted on the sides, together with the name *Norge*. The two schooners drew within a short distance and the captain exchanged longitudes by means of the international code system and then each continued its course.

According to the letter received today Captain Kohler of the sunken *Perce* was a prisoner with his wife and many others on board the *Norge* at the time of the signal exchanges and he writes that he saw the names of the *Orleans* through a porthole. Later the prisoners were placed on board another ship captured by the German raider and were landed eventually in South America.

Captain Kohler says that the *Norge* was no other than the German raider *Seeadler*. It has been reported in Boston shipping circles that the *Seeadler* was formerly the British schooner *Pass of Balmaha*, which sailed between Boston and South American ports. The *Pass of Balmaha* was captured by the Germans early in the war, but if the *Norge* was actually the former *Pass of Balmaha*, Captain Rutledge declares that the vessel has been greatly altered.

## CANADA GETS WORD OF MEXICAN NEUTRALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. E. J. Leveson of Vancouver has brought the following message from Luis Cabrera, Finance Minister in the Carranza Government:

"Please present best regards to the Premier. Assure him the new Constitutional Government will keep sincere neutrality. Newspaper reports about stopping oil and other alleged unfriendly acts against England entirely false."

Mr. Leveson, who is very familiar with Mexican conditions, says that he does not think that the German intrigues made much headway.

## NEWSPAPERS RELEASED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berne dispatch says German newspapers reached Switzerland yesterday for the first time of a week. The *Volksrecht*, the Zurich Socialist organ, attributes their stoppage to the secret agitation for a general strike and publishes extracts from seditious literature—advocating complete cessation of work and urging workmen to attend daily open-air meetings for discussing the situation.

## TRANSPORT ARCADIAN SUNK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The transport *Arcadian* was sunk in the Mediterranean on April 15, with a loss of 279 lives, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. The *Aradian* was hit by a torpedo from a U-boat and sank in five minutes, according to the official statement.

## APPOINTMENT IN AUSTRIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Emperor Karl has appointed Admiral Njegovar chief of the naval section of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of War while retaining him as commander of the fleet.

## EXTRA DAYLIGHT HOUR FOR USE ON CROP WORK

Boston Merchant Before Senate Back an Hour Would Give a Committee Says Setting Clocks Million Hours Extra Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lincoln Filene of Boston, urging adoption of the daylight saving plan in the United States, before the Senate subcommittee on Interstate Commerce, declared today that setting the clocks back one hour during the summer months would provide 1,000,000 additional hours a day for work upon the crops. Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan and of the National Daylight Saving Association, was among others who favored the legislation in the interest of war time economy and efficiency.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, a member of the subcommittee, stated that the legislation proposed in the Calder bill, the subject of the hearing, was clearly constitutional. President Marks pointed to the universal success of the plan in numerous European countries. In England the extra hour of daylight was, he said, universally used by all, many taking advantage of the opportunity to cultivate gardens. Referring to economies under the plan, he stated that in England there was a saving of 23 per cent in amount of light consumed, the estimated saving in gas being 9 per cent. It is estimated also that 260,000 tons of coal and a considerable quantity of illuminating oil were saved by the United Kingdom.

Robert Garland, president of the British Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the daylight saving committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told of the widespread favor of the plan among business interests. S. M. Colgate, a manufacturer, told of putting the plan into effect in his office and stated that 94 per cent of the employees favored it after a trial. The extra hour for recreation at the end of the day made a strong appeal to the working class, he said. Robert L. Drunet, representing the Public Safety Committee of the State of Rhode Island, also testified in favor of daylight saving.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET STATED BY BONAR LAW

(Continued from page one)

fallen due were treated as already received. The 5 per cent war loan, including treasury bills, amounted to £96,048,000; 4½ per cent war loan, converted, £82,051,000, and exchequer bonds converted £282,792,000; total, £51,384,000; total amount converted of 4½ per cent loan was 97½ per cent, leaving £20,000,000 unconverted.

Applications including treasury bills amounted to £22,658,000; 4½ per cent and exchequer bonds converted, £28,726,000; total, £51,384,000; total amount converted of 4½ per cent loan was 97½ per cent, leaving £20,000,000 unconverted.

The amount of 5 per cent exchequer bonds converted was 61.9 per cent. Only 12.9 per cent of the 6 per cent exchequer bonds were converted, which was natural under the circumstances. The total amount of treasury bills outstanding was only £463,000,000, and he reminded the House that the exchequer bonds, which were often looked upon as floating debt, really did not come under this category as the earliest fell due in 1919, and then only £18,000,000.

War savings certificates had yielded £72,750,000, which, in his judgment, was the most satisfactory feature as it represented contributions from people of small means. The boom given to the war savings certificates at the time of the loan was not yet expended, and the subscriptions now consisted almost entirely of small individual applications.

A point of view which Mr. Bonar Law considered important was the extent to which the gigantic expenditure was being met out of taxation and not by borrowed money. England's total national expenditure during the war was £4,318,000,000, of which £1,137,000,000, or fully 26 per cent, had been paid out of revenue. The interest on money borrowed had been approximately 4½ per cent. There was no belligerent country which by any possibility could present such a satisfactory figure.

Before leaving the question of excess profits duty, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the shipping trade, which he declared public opinion considered was making bigger war profits than any other trade. Shipowners indeed had had a good time but the Government deemed it necessary the trade should be dealt with in a special way.

The method adopted was requisitioning, and all ships would be requisitioned as far as possible excepting small coasting steamers, so that practically 90 per cent of the shipping was already or would be requisitioned.

Finally the Chancellor submitted his gigantic balance sheet for the coming year. He pointed out the position in regard to advances to the Allies had been greatly eased by the entrance of the United States into the war, which would help bear the burden to the extent of her ability. He warned the House that the growing stringency in the Allied countries had made this an increasing demand.

He estimated the total receipts from taxes £569,700,000, total receipts from non-taxed revenue, £63,900,000, total revenue, £633,600,000. The estimated total expenditure he put at £2,290,381,000, making a deficit of

£1,651,781,000 to be raised by borrowing.

Mr. Bonar Law, continuing, next turned his attention to the new estimates and new taxation. He explained that the subject had given him the greatest anxiety and occupied the largest amount of consideration he had been able to give to the budget. He did not propose to add any new taxes whatever and only proposed additions to three existing taxes. Additional taxation was a comparatively small item.

First was the addition to the entertainment tax. It would not be a heavy addition, the total increase anticipated being something like a million and a half. Complimentary tickets would in the future have to pay the usual tax.

The second addition applied to the tobacco duty, to which he proposed to make the same addition as last year, namely 1s. 10d. on the pound, which would yield further six millions in the current year.

From of Archduke Joseph: On the frontier mountains of Moldavia several sectors of the front of Prince Leopold the artillery fire of the Russians was more active, and ours increased correspondingly.

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Front of Archduke Joseph: On the frontier mountains of Moldavia several sectors of the front of Prince Leopold the artillery fire of the Russians was more active, and ours increased correspondingly.

## SELF-RULE FOR IRELAND AS IN CANADA SOUGHT

President Wilson's Attitude Is Indorsed by Gathering in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and Pleas for Immediate Action Made

Immediate self-government for Ireland on the same basis as the governments of Canada and Australia and similar consideration for Ireland as shall be accorded Belgium and Poland at the peace councils of the nations at the close of the war were demanded by 1500 persons who gathered in Faneuil Hall last night to endorse the position which President Wilson has taken regarding the settlement of the Irish question.

Hold under different conditions than any former Home Rule meetings in Boston last night's meeting reflected the altered state of international affairs. The speakers made their pleas for self-government for Ireland on the basis of the citizens of one ally asking the citizens of another ally to rectify what they believed to be an old wrong. The speakers were temperate in their remarks and referred frequently to the statements that Great Britain was fighting the cause of democracy and of small nations, and that United States having entered the conflict on the same grounds, the benefits of such an avowed purpose should not be withheld from Ireland.

In opening the meeting, Mayor James M. Curley characterized the statement of President Wilson in regard to Ireland as a "most courageous departure from the established customs in the conduct of nations," but a departure which he held to be "justified from the foremost Republic in the world, America." He quoted at length from a recent statement of the Roman Catholic archbishop, John Ireland, to the effect that the fortunes of Great Britain and the United States are so linked together by the exigencies of war that they must rise and fall together, and in consequence the weakness of one was a source of weakness to the other, and ending with assertion that Home Rule for Ireland will bring to the flag of King George the men of Ireland who are needed in the conflict.

Mayor Curley referred to the religious question in which he recited amid applause the names of Protestant Irish-patriots, beginning with Emmet and ending with Parnell, and closed as follows: "We are opposed to resorting to the old subterfuge which proclaims to the world that Protestant Ireland and Catholic Ireland can never live in harmony. Every page of Ireland's history gives the lie to that assertion."

In asking England to grant Home Rule to Ireland at once without delay Judge Thomas P. Riley declared that citizens of the United States were not making such a request from an enemy nation, but from an ally whose fortunes were so intertwined with her own that they could not be unraveled. The time to discuss whether the United States should enter the war had passed, he said, and in the present hour the only place for the citizens of the United States of every racial stock was to stand unreservedly behind their President and the allies of their country and that meant the suppression of old-world hatreds.

We are demanding nothing but a fair and square deal for Ireland, something that has been existing in England for the last 50 years, something that the democracy of England herself has demanded from her Parliament with such force that even the Tory element, those who hate Ireland herself, have been forced reluctantly to give, year after year, until at last during the last generation it looked as though England would do justice to Ireland," he said.

Suddenly, through the exigencies of war, just at a time when Irish hearts were beating with freedom and English hearts were throbbing with sympathy, just at this time when Ireland had won the respect, love, esteem and attention of the whole world, then the English Parliament, temporarily given over to the exigencies of war and the enemies of Ireland, ended in a few minutes all the good that the liberty and democracy of England had done for Ireland.

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippine Islands, will speak on "Personal War Experiences" at the annual meeting of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening. The election of officers will be held and proposed changes in the by-laws will be voted on.

**TAKING OF CANAL ADVOCATED**

Resolutions urging the acquisition and operation of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States as a war measure were adopted at a meeting of the emergency committee of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, and it was also voted to invite the cooperation of big users of coal in Massachusetts to combine their orders, and, if necessary, to purchase vessels, so that a proper amount of coal, at a reasonable price, may be obtained. Suitable prizes for the best crop results in the towns and cities of the Commonwealth are to be awarded by the exchange, and John W. Brittan of Westboro was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for an exhibition of crop products in Horticultural Hall,

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**CHELSEA HIGH CLUB REUNION**

The biennial annual reunion of the Gridiron Club of the class of '05, Chelsea High School, was held at the Quincy House last night. President P. Borden Kincaid acted as master and was reelected at the head of the organization. Other officers elected were Joseph Hatch, secretary, and C. E. Cummings, treasurer.

**AT THE THEATERS**

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10. Comedy—"Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat," 8:10. Hollis—Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," 8:10. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Majestic—The Flame," 8:10. Majestic—"The Mad Maiden," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Majestic, 2: Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 3:10.

"We speak as the ally of Great Brit-

## UNITED STATES WILL MOBILIZE ALL MAN POWER

Department of Labor Already  
Enlisting Shipbuilders—Plans  
Include Seamen, Boys and All  
Not Regularly Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of

Labor Wilson Wednesday outlined the plan formulated by the Department of Labor for mobilizing the Nation's man power to supply the industries on which the successful prosecution of the war depends.

Resolved: That, in the opinion of this American gathering assembled within the Cradle of Liberty, the same form of self-government enjoyed by Australia and Canada be established in Ireland, and be it further

Resolved: That, in the present war

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and further, that a copy be cabled to Lloyd George, British Premier.

### Message From John Redmond

A number of Boston persons left for Washington last night to attend a conference to hear a communication from John Redmond relative to Ireland. Those in the party included James E. Cotter, Dr. James T. Gallagher, former Gov. David I. Walsh, Miss Mary B. Delaney and Miss L. M. Harrington. Earlier in the day the following members of the national executive committee of the United Irish League started for Washington: T. B. Fitzpatrick, Michael J. Jordan, Dennis O'Reilly, P. J. Dunne, Michael J. Maynes, Dr. Henry V. McLaughlin, Mark E. Crehan, John Woods, Charles J. O'Malley, Dr. Michael F. Sullivan, the Rev. James T. O'Reilly of Lawrence and the Rev. John M. Harrington of Orono, Me.

### MORE RAILROADS TO EMPLOY WOMEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three more Central West railroads today announced that in the future they would employ women in all departments possible, where the men leave their positions to join the colors—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Alton and the Monon Route. Employees who enlist are assured their positions at end of the war. Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad said like orders were expected from the Baltimore officers. Similar action will be taken by the Commonwealth Edison Company and the People's Gas Company, both of which employ immense clerical forces.

### ITALY GETS ONE HUNDRED MILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McCauley today turned over a treasury warrant for \$100,000,000 to Italian Ambassador di Celle, Italy's share in the war loan.

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### WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION TO BE STARTED

(Continued from page one)

possible, and for that reason temperature workers throughout the State are being asked to send personal telegrams and letters to President Wilson, members of Congress, and Governor McCall urging national prohibition of big users of coal in Massachusetts to combine their orders, and, if necessary, to purchase vessels, so that a proper amount of coal, at a reasonable price, may be obtained. Suitable prizes for the best crop results in the towns and cities of the Commonwealth are to be awarded by the exchange, and John W. Brittan of Westboro was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for an exhibition of crop products in Horticultural Hall,

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"We speak as the ally of Great Brit-

ain," he continued. "Every ounce of political strength which our ally can summon to our common cause, we have a right to ask her to summon. Every act of justice which will give her the strength that is now being withheld from her, we have a right to ask her to do at once."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas President Woodrow Wilson has recommended to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland an extension of home rule government to Ireland, and

Whereas the Government of the United States in the name of humanity and democracy has entered the present war on the side of the Entente Allies, who contend that they are warring for the preservation of the integrity and independence of small nations, be it

Resolved: That, in the opinion of this American gathering assembled within the Cradle of Liberty, the same form of self-government enjoyed by Australia and Canada be established in Ireland, and be it further

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Resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and further, that a copy be cabled to Lloyd George, British Premier.

Resolved: That the following resolution be adopted:

Include Seamen, Boys and All

Not Regularly Employed

efficiency to soldiers through the use of alcohol even in small quantities. Other posters and pamphlets will show the enormous economic and industrial losses which the liquor traffic is thrusting on to the country at large. The waste of food supplies through their conversion into intoxicants will be extensively disseminated.

"Cooperation of all who believe in war prohibition is invited regardless of their thought on drink or prohibition in time of peace" is the aim of the committee, and of the support being accorded the movement Mr. Rutledge says: "The committee feels that the majority of the people are behind the movement and it particularly appreciates the interest and cooperation shown by business men."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of

Labor Wilson Wednesday outlined the plan formulated by the Department of Labor for mobilizing the Nation's

man power to supply the industries on

which the successful prosecution of

the war depends.

Intending to profit from the experience of England and France, the department will seek to

extend its existing employment ma-

chinery, so as to enable the Govern-

ment to obtain workers in sufficient

numbers and without delay for munitions making, ship building, agricul-

ture and other industries in which

continuous and high pressure produc-

tion is essential to winning the war.

Secretary Wilson announced that a

beginning had been made by finding

and registering 15,000 skilled ship

builders, who are needed at once as

a nucleus for the force of 75,000 re-

quired for the construction of the vast

number of wooden ships wherewith

the Government plans to overcome

the submarine menace.

"Locating skilled labor has been one

of the hardest problems confronting

the Federal Shipping Board in con-

nection with its plan to create the

great fleet of wooden freighters which

is necessary if we are to keep the

nations in the field against Germany

supplied with food and munitions," said Secretary Wilson.

"Responding to the request from

the Shipping Board are seaport and

every river or lake town in the coun-

try where ship building had been car-

ried on within recent years. The work

of registering skilled workmen be-

gan at once, and the results were tele-

graphed to Washington. In many in-

stances department agents were able

to locate skilled men who had

switched into other occupations be-

cause of the decay or suspension of

local shipbuilding activities. This was

made possible by the agent's fami-

liarity with local labor conditions.

"It is to extend this machinery and

speed it up to war requirements that

we seek to expand our employment

machinery. The department has be-

gun the organization of great army

of boys under military age, and over

16, for work on the farms, or where-

ver they are needed. This work will

be directed independently of the em-

ployment agencies, by William Edwin

Hall of New York.

"The department already has de-

fined commitments to furnish skilled

mechanics for Government munition

plants, arsenals and navy yards, and

to supplement the army of skilled

farm laborers now being recruited by

the Department of Agriculture with

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## VON TREITSCHKE'S GERMAN HISTORY

"History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century." Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul in six volumes. Introduction by William Harbutt Dawson. Vols. 1 and 2. McBride, Nast & Co., New York. \$3.25 net, each.

Events in world history since August, 1914, have conspired to give Germany's military opponents reasons for more careful study of the ideas and ideals which have enabled the dominant partner among the Central Powers to put forth such a display of power. The search has led back of William II, Bismarck, Nietzsche and Bernhardi to Heinrich von Treitschke, historian, parliamentarian and publicist, author of a five-volume history of Germany during the Nineteenth Century and carrying the narrative down to the revolutionary movements of 1848. In his graphic record of the facts, in his ardent championing of the national and imperial ideal, which Stein and Hardenberg among statesmen defined and labored for, and Scharnhorst and Gneisenau among military strategists created by force of arms, and in his extraordinary mastery of style, Treitschke outclassed all his contemporaries; and after him no successor of the same caliber has appeared. He had a vogue while he lived that was gratifying to him, since it made him a powerful factor in national rehabilitation; and unlike many historians he has been read by a later generation, not only because of the content of his narrative but also because of the form thereof. Even persons who may dissent from the ultra-imperialism of his political creed and who may be repelled by the contempt he often shows for liberalism, romanticism and all that is not Prussian, must (as also among the English, who, while they discount Macaulay's Whig partisanship, nevertheless recurrently read him for his ornate and colorful prose) reckon with Treitschke as a thinker who wrote fascinatingly, who had an historical imagination and a sense of literary values.

This being so, it is doubly fortunate that an English translation of the history has been planned. A typical German history so dealt with would win but comparatively few readers outside of academic circles. But Treitschke's work is not wholly typical of Teuton scholarship. The Slavic strain in him may account for the warmth and color and the rhapsodic note that again and again is struck. He has the light touch in discriminating characterization of men and in historical portraiture that oftener is associated with Gallic than with Teutonic authors. Hence to read this history is not an act of drudgery, instructive but not pleasurable. Rather is it an intellectual treat. The author is seen to be master of his material, voluminous as that is. The pageant moves on before the reader's eye of all the bickerings and jealousies and all the contemptible particularism of the small German states, of the prolonged and still existing resentment of the lesser units of the Bund and Empire against Prussia, and of the mutations of that duel between Prussia and Austria for German hegemony in which Metternich so long outmaneuvered his Prussian diplomatic antagonists, a duel that the present war, ere it closes, may provide with another but not necessarily last chapter.

With sufficient detail but painted in broad strokes the reader gets a picture of the indignities that German monarchs and German peoples had to suffer at the hands of the French under Napoleon. Why he wrought his will for a season, how he was ultimately defeated, and the effects of the war of liberation upon the German national life, are depicted in a masterly way, with natural emphasis upon the part played by Germany in the campaign which terminated at Waterloo and the service then rendered by Blucher.

Written, as the history is, by a Saxon turned Prussian, and therefore all the more pro-Prussian in his readings of events and in his interpretations of men, a partisan of the Guelph strain of German stock and of the Hanoverian dynasty need not expect from Treitschke any sympathetic consideration. From his standpoint the Guelphs never were more than parochial in their conception of the German State or more petty in their conduct toward the men of vision—chiefly Prussian—who foresaw conquest of a place in the sun for Germany in Europe. Moreover the ties that bound the Guelphs to England were such that Treitschke came to consideration of anything that they might do handicapped by his anti-British feelings. No analysis of the feud between Great Britain and Germany which, during the last decades of the Nineteenth Century, came so near culminating in a war, that did not break, however, until 1914, can be made, that is at all inclusive or thorough, which does not include the fact of Treitschke's studied hostility toward the men of vision.

To a student of religious history that Treitschke has written is not without its value inasmuch as in dealing with the diverse religions as well as racial elements out of which modern Germany has been welded, he has not hesitated to make it clear that his sympathies, so far as personal conviction went, were with the Reformed rather than with the strictly Lutheran type of Protestantism, and that while he welcomed the theoretical tolerance of Roman Catholicism by a State as dominantly Protestant as Prussia, he always was suspicious of and hostile to Jesuitism, and fearless in depicting the obstructive tactics of Roman Catholicism in the South German states and in Austria when it came to be an issue between the

Papacy and the welfare of the German peoples.

Not the least striking of Treitschke's merits as a thinker and writer was his capacity to appraise and assess the characters of men large and small who figured prominently in Russia, Austria, Germany and France during the contests, diplomatic and military, of the era about which he wrote. That he always arrived at the truth it would be folly to claim. His partisanship as an apologist and as a champion precluded any such result. But he had insight, courage, indifference to conventional judgments, and a technical knowledge of many sorts of intellectual and practical endeavor. Consequently his pen pictures of theologians, philosophers and poets as well as of diplomats and rulers of states are vivid and enduring.

To these estimates of men and their records he also could add that patiently built up and analytical summation of the origin and outcome of large policies of state which entered into the creation of German (and especially Prussian) national ideals as over against those of her neighbors, policies that finally led to the challenge of France and now of allied Europe. Consequently, inasmuch as Treitschke sympathized entirely with the conception of the State as over against the individual, he made all this wealth of talent for investigation, depiction and prophecy count heavily on the side of expansion of the State ideal. In him as an historian, responsible statesman at Berlin came to have a great instrument for furthering Germanic national ends. Liberals infected with democratic and republican ideals had to reckon with him as a most dangerous antagonist, because of the weight of his academic authority and the popularity of his output. His very virtues as a virile thinker and brilliant stylist made him the more formidable opponent of all idealism and all political doctrine that was not keyed to the monarchical theory of rule and to the necessity of expert government by the few of the many, authority descending from above rather than emerging from below.

One cannot read certain pages of this book without seeing clearly the truth of the adage that it makes much difference whose ox is gored, or smirking rather grimly at the lack of consistency which enables the author to condemn in Napoleon and his satellites those acts of bad faith, harsh treatment and arbitrary use of power for dynastic and national ends which, when repeated by the Hohenzollerns and a dominant Prussia, were deemed "necessary" for reasons of State. And this within the era covered by the author's comment. Even more ironic, from the non-Germanic point of view, do they appear today.

On the other hand, a reading of this narrative of the struggle which the makers of modern Germany had to undergo to give it a unity, to overcome the shallow atomism and particularism of the past and to provide it with military and economic solidarity sufficient to enable it to meet its circle of hostile and circumscribing foes, explains what may otherwise seem to be the unexplainable emphasis put by her soldiers and her statesmen on the authority of the "great State" and the duty of implicit obedience of the citizen to the collective mind and will defined and ordered from above. The very depths to which the German kingdom had fallen because of the multiplicity of sovereigns and the relative ignorance and poverty of her peoples over a long period of time, made her the reader when the time came for a reaction that in its turn became extreme and kept her aloof for generations from the great democratic movement that was touching the political life of Western Europe and impressing upon her social structure and educational system the stamp of extreme autocracy.

As the United States has just decided, because of war with Germany, to adopt, temporarily at least, a system of enforced though selective military service, it will add to the interest of reading this work to dwell with care on those portions of it dealing with the origin of Germany's system of universal military service and the debate that preceded it. Treitschke had naught but good to say of it, not only because of its results as a mode of arming the State for conservation of national ends, but also because of its educational and unifying effects upon society at large.

### ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—"Shelley in England" is the title of a work by Roger Ingpen, published by Kegan Paul, and which throws some new light upon Shelley's earlier years. The volume contains many new letters from the papers of William Whiston, who was solicitor to the family. These

letters illustrate his life in Oxford and throw additional light upon his first marriage. The book also contains a transcript of a MS. notebook kept by Shelley in which are first drafts of several poems, including "Adonais."

John Lane announces the appearance of a new volume by Coulson Kernahan entitled "Good Company," in which this prolific writer of stories gives his recollections of various public men whom he has met. His most serious contribution, however, to literature is the work which he did in collaboration with Frederick Locker-Lampson, editing "Lyra Elefantum."

Most people have probably already forgotten the first Earl of Lytton's ("Owen Meredith") renderings of the national poems of Persia. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are issuing a new edition with a bibliographical note by G. H. Powell. The same publishers

also have in the press a volume on Swinburne by his cousin, Mrs. Disney Leigh, which contains extracts from private letters to his family, shedding new light upon his youth, and an essay by the compiler. The title is "The Boyhood of A. C. Swinburne: Personal Recollections by His Cousin."

Grant Richards has in the press a volume by S. P. B. Main entitled "Studies in Literature."

As the work of a keen observer, who is deeply interested in men, H. G. Wells' "War and the Future," in which he describes his visit to the Western and Italian fronts and gives his views as to a lasting peace which will succeed in the end.

Messrs. Harrap are adding to their "Great Nations" series a new volume on France by Prof. W. H. Hudson, "The Nation and Its People from Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Third Republic."

Charles Graves, the assistant editor of the Spectator, is issuing through Sidgwick & Jackson, "War's Surprises and Other Poems."

Figures published by Macmillans show the remarkable success which the English editions of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's works have attained. The most successful has been "Gitanjali," which has reached its thirty-seventh thousand. This augurs well for his new work now in the press, "The Cycle of Spring."

The "Oxford University Calendar," which has been issued from the Clarendon Press, shows only too clearly how great has been the decline in the academic activities during the past year, as also was the case in the previous year. Not only have three great scholarships been suspended until the return of happier days, but the list of those who took honors in classical moderations contained only 22 names as against an average of some 180 to 200 before 1914. The same decline is apparent in every list, and in years to come these Calendars will throw a useful sidelight for the historian upon the condition of education.

The University Press is issuing in the spring an illustrated memoir of "Akbar, the Great Mogul, 1542-1605," by Vincent A. Smith, and a "Notebook of Medieval History," from the time of the adoption of Christianity by the Roman State in A. D. 323 to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the commencement of the classical renaissance in western Europe A. D. 1453, by Prof. Raymond Beazley. They are also bringing out a memoir of Sir William Markby by his widow under the title "Memories of Sir William Markby," who was a fellow of All Souls for some years and also of Balliol, and for long a well known figure in Oxford, where for a period of 22 years he was reader in Indian law, of which he was a leading authority. His chief published work, "Elements of Law Considered With Reference to General Principles of Jurisprudence," went through many editions.

Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, to whom Sir Charles Dilke left his papers, has completed "The Life of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke," which John Murray will publish.

Among the Masonic lodges in London one which is restricted to authors, journalists, and artists. Known as the "Pen and Brush" Lodge, it includes upon its roll the names of many distinguished men in the world of letters and art. Percy N. Salmon, whose pen name is "Richard Penlake," has been installed master of the lodge for the current year.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the controversy which took place recently between Lovat Fraser, the author of "At Delhi," and other works upon India, who has traveled widely in the East, and Herbert Jenkins, the publisher. Mr. Fraser thinks that, in view of the scarcity of paper and the pressing needs of the country generally, the world might advantageously have been spared the flood of novels that has overwhelmed it. Mr. Jenkins thinks the flood fully justified by the demand for light reading from the trenches. With his view that any curtailment of their output would be injurious to the interests of the trade fewer people will probably be found to agree. At the moment the nation has more important energies to foster than those engaged in the production of many of the novels which seek the light. Reprints of good books are extremely popular in the trenches.

It is not widely known outside the publishing world that John Cassell, founder of the firm of Cassells, started life in a cotton mill, then turned his attention to carpentering, with which he combined during his leisure hours lecturing on temperance. On coming to London at the age of 19 he lectured for some time on behalf of the National Temperance Society; subsequently he set up a small shop, and after a sojourn of 12 years in London he struck out in yet another and quite fresh direction and opened up a printing office. His career had indeed been varied, but at last he found his true vocation. The John Cassell's Library, which he started in 1851, is stated to have been the pioneer of the series of cheap reprints which have multiplied so rapidly during recent years. Six years later Petter & Galpin, a firm of printers near La Belle Sauvage, joined forces with him, and until the firm was converted in 1853 into a limited liability company, its style was Cassell, Petter & Galpin. In January the directors celebrated a big part in the capture of Thépval, Flers, Courcelles and Martinpuich.

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## THE SOMME BATTLES BY MR. PHILIP GIBBS

"The Battles of the Somme." By Philip Gibbs. William Heinemann, London. 6s.

In the vivid account of the first great British "drive" on the western front the author of "The Soul of the War"—the perfect preface, as it might be called, to the histories of the mighty strife now raging on land and sea—sustains his high reputation for keen observation and for descriptive writing of the first order.

It was in these so-called Somme battles, which began early last summer and continued well into the autumn, that the British Army under Haig "found" itself, after two years spent in mobilization and in learning the art of modern warfare, and rose up out of the trenches to strike forward with the gallant French and give the Germans a taste of their own medicine. Gommecourt, Fricourt, Contalmaison, Ovillers, Longueval, Waterlot Farm, Pozières, Thiepval, Guillemont, Ginchy, Flers, Courcelles, Combles, Le Sars—these are names for scenes in a thrilling drama which is still being enacted on French ground and which is spelling, slowly but surely, three welcome victory for democracy and humanity.

Mr. Gibbs went home during October and consequently missed the capture of Beaumont-Hamel, which was a brilliant and audacious triumph well worthy of his eloquent pen; but in the course of the three months during which he followed the "Big Push" he saw enough to prove the valor of the British troops, both regulars and Territorials, and to make clear to all the world the difference between the chivalrous spirit spurring the Allies and the brutal spirit lashing the German troops. The atmosphere of the dark ages brooded over the Somme district prior to July 1, 1916, and it was the privilege of General Haig's new army to clear French territory of that noxiousness in a series of desperate engagements that carried Tommy Atkins up beyond the second German line.

Of such reports as Mr. Gibbs has written about these battles of the Somme the best histories of the great war will be composed. For Mr. Gibbs is, first of all, a diligent, careful, fair-minded reporter who sees things as they really are. To him war remains an infernal solution of international problems. "I have not told all there is to tell," he remarks, "about the agonies of war, nor given in full realism the horrors that are inevitable in such fighting. It is perhaps better not to do so, here and now."

To him the German soldier bravely defending a trench is just as much a hero as the British soldier who has reached the trench after stumbling over shell craters and through curtains of fire. The Prussian guardmen who stuck to their posts at Ovillers were received with the honors of war, "and none of our soldiers," says this model war correspondent, "denies them the respect due to great courage. They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict of one of them today (July 18) and though there is no love lost between our army and the enemy's, it is good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which is sometimes expressed by people—never by British soldiers—who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us."

And to this clear-eyed witness it was plain, even last year, that the

hearts of many of the Germans were not in their work; that discouragement was gnawing at their courage.

Tables of ether and opium were given

to the Germans to fortify them for the

massed counterattacks ordered by

their officers with what would seem to be absolutely inhuman disregard of the value of human life. There was

nothing like this on the British side.

The Australians who charged over

Moquet Farm, the Irish who para-

lyzed the Germans at Ginchy with

their invincible dash, the Canadians

who swept the foe out of Courcelles,

the London "amateurs" that Punch

had poked fun at early in the war and

who battered their way into Gommecourt after a Spartan-like advance

across the fearful middle ground

known as No Man's Land—all these

and all the others fought and won

with sheer pluck.

Reports like these comprising Mr. Gibbs' book will live because they are

true human documents; not cut-and-

dry communiqués such as they pre-

pare with official deliberation at the

different army headquarters every day,

but lively, realistic and sympathetic

narratives, telling how the first of the

big British drives progressed from day

to day, and how thoroughly the human

heroes were as they dodged bombs or

stormed redoubts or dragged them

selves over to where the ambulance

workers could pick them up. The hu-

man element takes precedence in Mr. Gibbs' eloquent story. The reader will

understand clearly how brave men can

be in the presence of indescribable

terrors, how horribly all sense of hu-

manity has been stamped out of Ger-

man leaders, in order to make way for

the "system" that plans wonderful

trenches to preserve its subjects and

devilish devices to kill the enemy, and

how necessary it is that the drivers

begin this side of the Somme should

go on until that "system" has been ir-

reparably broken.

Mr. Gibbs does no arguing. He is

too good a reporter to do anything like

## MOTOR DRIVERS' ROAD TEST BILL FAILS TO PASS

Massachusetts Senate Rejects Measure and Also Proposal Relating to Pay of Certain Women Teachers in Boston

After a lengthy debate, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday rejected the bill providing that all applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles be required to pass a practical road test, by a roll-call vote of 13 to 18.

Senators Jackson of Lynn and Cavanaugh of Everett, in arguing for passage of the measure, said that the fee of the applicant would cover all the expense involved. Those opposed, including Senators Wilson of Boston and Gifford of Barnstable, declared that the additional requirement would cause considerable expense, taking funds necessary for other improvements including new highways. They also asserted that the plan would be impracticable.

By a roll-call vote of 17 to 17, the Senate rejected the bill to authorize equal pay for women and men teachers in the public schools of Boston who perform similar work. On the rising vote nine stood in favor of passage and 10 in opposition.

The Senate passed to third reading, by a standing vote of 15 to 10, the bill to increase from \$10 to \$14 the maximum weekly payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The bill "to establish the qualifications for members of wage boards" was passed to be engrossed by a roll-call vote of 29 to 8. The bill prevents lawyers from serving on industrial wage boards chosen by the Minimum Wage Commission.

The Senate passed to its third reading the bill to exempt from taxation the retirement fund for the public school teachers in the city of Boston. It also ordered to its third reading the bill to authorize cities and towns to pay to their employees who enlist in the service of the United States the difference between their military and their municipal compensation.

On the motion of Senator Chamberlain, the bill allowing prisoners held in State prison to be paroled after they have served one-half of their sentence, rather than two-thirds under the present law, was referred to the next General Court.

The Special Conference Committee, which is trying to settle the dispute between the two branches over the bill for an inquiry into telephone rates and service in Massachusetts has not yet made its report. Yesterday, the Senate laid on the table two other bills for telephone inquiries pending the report from the Conference Committee.

In the House yesterday the bill to make attendance by minors between the ages of 14 and 16 at continuation schools compulsory, instead of permissive, was rejected by a rising vote of 37 to 86.

The bill to prohibit the use of "regular" party designations on independent nomination papers was passed to be engrossed, 147 to 62, on roll call. The bill has been passed by the Senate.

The adverse committee report on the bill to appropriate \$145,000 for improvements at Framingham Normal School was accepted after an animated debate.

## RECENT ENGINEERS STRIKE AT BARROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Very little news has appeared in the papers so far as the strike of engineers at Barrow, which began on March 21 and ended early in April, is concerned. The following information on the development of the strike was issued by the press bureau before the men returned to work:

On March 21 a number of engineers employed at Barrow-in-Furness came out on strike. During the following days the number of strikers increased to a very large one, and the strike now affects practically all engineering shops in that area. The shipyards, as far as is known at present, are not affected. It is understood from reports of mass meetings, which took place on March 22 and March 25, that the cause of the trouble is alleged cutting of time allowance for work done under the premium bonus system, and discontent with the rate fixing generally. In reply to inquiries, however, on March 21, the local trade union officials representing the men chiefly concerned, stated that, although they had heard a rumor that a strike was intended owing to grievances on the subjects mentioned, they had not been approached by the men in the matter, except in regard to two cases which were already receiving the attention of the district committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. According to information available the strike was organized by the shop stewards on their own initiative, and without the sanction or knowledge of the recognized trade unions.

After urging the Russian leaders "to see that their striking victory is used with such moderation and wisdom as to prevent all possibility of reaction," former President Roosevelt expresses "the keenest sympathy for their program of religious, political and industrial freedom," and adds:

"In any such great movement as yours the danger at the point you have reached comes almost as much from well-meaning, unbalanced extremists who favor the revolution as from the reactionaries themselves."

"As you have put it, the torch of enlightenment fired the revolt. See that the light of the torch is not dimmed by any unwise and extreme action. Not only for your sakes, but for our own sakes, we beg you, exactly as by courage and disinterestedness you have forced through the revolution, so by wisdom and self-control you secure for your country the permanent benefits of the revolution."

The executive representatives of the allied engineering unions disapprove of the stoppage of work at Barrow and instruct members to resume work immediately; the matters in dispute to

## JOHN L. BATES FOR PRESIDENT OF CONVENTION

Former Governor Is Being Considered in Political and State House Circles to Lead in Work of Revising Constitution

Former Gov. John L. Bates is being boomed in political and State House circles for the presidency of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which is scheduled to convene at the State Capitol June 6. Mr. Bates' experience as chief executive of the Commonwealth, backed by his earlier training as Speaker of the State House of Representatives, are being set forth by advocates of his election as well as to handle the gavel in the convention. It is also being argued in his advantage that his political career is sufficiently removed from present-day politics to make him acceptable in a large degree to the rival factions of the present time.

Since neither side of the dominant issue of the convention, the initiative and referendum, is assured of a majority of the delegates elected Tuesday, it is believed that little weight will be attached by the delegates as a whole to efforts to have the election of president turn on this issue. Mr. Bates and Charles Francis Adams, another who has been proposed for the presidency, were on the anti-initiative slate, while former Gov. David I. Walsh, who has been proposed in Democratic circles for the presiding office, was on the initiative and referendum slate.

The presence of John W. Cummings of Fall River, who had the highest total at the election, on both slates, appears to be proving a detriment as much as an asset in the consideration of him as a candidate for the presidency of the convention. Neither side is exactly certain whether he should be classed a "progressive" or a "conservative," although his position regarding the initiative and referendum was made clear by him in a public statement before the election. He is said to be handicapped, too, because he has never held high State office and because his political activities have been within the minority political party.

Today's statements of the leaders of the pro and con sides of the initiative issue differ from their claims of yesterday. The initiative side claims a clear majority and the "ants," while admitting they did not carry a majority who had publicly opposed the initiative and referendum, claimed that there was a substantial majority who had never pledged themselves in its behalf.

The Union for a Progressive Convention, the organization which led the movement for the initiative and referendum in the campaign, has issued a statement that its side secured 12 of the places for the Constitutional Convention at large, 33 from the congressional districts and 158 from the representative districts, making a total of 203 delegates. Only 161 delegates are necessary to secure a majority, and the union claims therefore to have 42 delegates more than are necessary for a majority.

The winners of the contest for delegates-at-large on the unofficial count are the same as those listed in Wednesday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. No changes are expected before the official tabulation is made, at least. There are only 332 votes difference between the totals of Patrick H. Jennings and Charles F. Choate Jr., the latter being ruled defeated on the unofficial count, and political circles are awaiting the official statement of these two totals with considerable interest.

Considerable credit is being given former Gov. Eugene N. Foss in political circles for receiving 73,941 votes in view of the public statements by him on certain controversial issues which were "dodged" by many other candidates, and in view of the fact that he was not on either the initiative or the anti-initiative slate.

Much comment is also heard regarding the high position among the winners held by Matthew Hale, who is not a member of either of the leading political parties of the State. He ran seventh, securing a place next to former Governor Bates. He was on the initiative slate and also the slate of eight candidates who were said to favor the antisectional amendment.

Already petitions for recount of the vote cast in the Constitutional Convention election Tuesday have been filed with the Boston Election Commissioners by candidates in the Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Suffolk districts, and there are indications that others are coming shortly.

## FRENCH COMMENT ON NEW DIPLOMACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The strongly progressive movement which is sweeping through France at the present time, and which has, since the days of March, placed some of the most progressive men in the country in power, finds in Le Temps a most alert and sympathetic mouthpiece. It was amusing to see, while M. Briand was still Premier, the Temps vehemently upholding the authority of Parliament and giving full reports of the speeches of Deputies, criticizing the Administration, while Gustave Hervé, the erstwhile antimilitarist, of the most pronounced type, deplored the fractiousness of the National Assembly. Parliamentary control, however, is hardly a new theme in a republic, and there need, perhaps, be no particular astonishment expressed at the out-and-out attitude of the Temps on this

subject. But the advocacy of a diplomacy in accord with the feeling which has produced the Russian revolution is another matter, and yet here, too, the Temps is seen to advocate drastic reform. It speaks quite unequivocally a propos of the aid which the Allies should be in a position to afford Russia in the present crisis of its history. Incidentally it mentions that the Parliamentary Socialist group, in agreement with the Chamber's Commission on Foreign Affairs, has decided to send three of its members, MM. Cachin, Moutet and Lafont, to Petrograd. This, comments the Temps, is quite a remarkable method of procedure, but it pleases us because of its very originality and of its promptness, and because it insures the Russian Government, which represents Russian interests, the support which it needs.

But are the Socialists going to be alone in taking prompt measures and acting upon them? Are all other "social forces" to use the Russian term, and even the governments, going to content themselves with sending vain courteous messages. We ask the question without having any answer to give to it. The Temps then proceeds to criticize the diplomacy of the Republic in the past. It accuses its representatives of having too often centered their interest on the Russian court, without attempting to get into touch with the people. What facilities it asks, were given to the men of the Duma who are now in charge of the affairs of the country, to approach certain of our diplomats? What steps were taken to enter into practical relations with the men who represented the future? The diplomacy of the French Republic has rarely remembered that it was speaking in the name of a democracy, or when it did recollect that fact, it was generally to apologize for it. . . . No protocol of a monarchical government has been more bound to antiquated customs than that of France. It was seldom, it continues, that any information was sent relating to the profound realities of national life, to those broad popular movements which are the forerunners of history, and of those fateful revolutions which one by one will sweep to the ground the last of the autocracies. Ambassadorial conversations were among the paltry things of a frivolous period. Such catastrophes occurred, without provision and with no time for preparation.

These remarks which are unfortunately irrefutable are not aimed at any particular persons, but at the present government. It is said to be handicapped, too, because he has never held high State office and because his political activities have been within the minority political party.

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## HIGHLAND PAINT AND WALL PAPER CO.

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## ADVANTAGES OF U. S. COURTS TO PORTORICO SEEN

Trial of Cases in Boston Showing Inhabitants of Island Possessions the Fairness of System Afforded by Government

That the inhabitants of the island possessions of the United States, nearly all of whom are of Spanish descent, are awakening to the advantages by a democratic Government for free and fair trials of disputes and of obtaining unbiased judgments from courts of last resort for the island.

Porto Rico was placed in the first circuit with the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, sitting at Boston while the island posses-

ses in the Pacific were assigned to the ninth circuit sitting at San Francisco. St. Thomas, the latest island acquisition, has been placed in the third circuit, sitting at Philadelphia.

Under the insular act of 1914, the Court of Appeals in the circuits of the United States, were made courts of last resort for the islands. Porto Rico was placed in the first circuit with the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, sitting at Boston while the island posses-

ses in the Pacific were assigned to the ninth circuit sitting at San Francisco.

Under this comparatively new arrangement, Judges Dodge of Massachusetts, Bingham of New Hampshire and Brown of Rhode Island are at present considering the question whether Jose Maria Torres Pastoriza and his wife Facunda Silva shall have their three pieces of property free and clear from railroad encumbrances, or the Plazauela Sugar Company shall continue as long as it sees fit to run its ox-drawn trains of four-wheel cars over a line of railroad, part of which it secured in 1907 for nothing.

At the trial of the case in Boston, many of the points involving important questions, both of law and of fact, were lacking, and when one of the judges expressed surprise that any decision could have been rendered by either court in Porto Rico, counsel informed him that there is an "atmosphere" in the courtroom at Porto Rico that seems to influence the settlement of legal controversies.

The judges who heard the case in Boston seemed to be relieved when one of the counsel stated that the younger generation appeared to be losing a fear of court proceedings, and that the trial of cases in Spanish is giving place to trial in the English language.

CAMPBELL WINS IN ARIZONA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—After seven months battle in the courts Judge Stanford last evening decided Arizona's gubernatorial contest in favor of Thomas E. Campbell, Republican. George Hunt, Democrat, was the contestant losing at the November election by 30 votes.

ATCHISON'S WAGE INCREASE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Atchison road has advanced wages of all employees receiving under \$5000 annually, except those who participate in the Adamson Law wage increase. Total of this voluntary wage advance aggregate about \$1,500,000 annually.

The sugar company operated this line of railroad for nearly eight years before the farmer and his wife, after calling the attention of the officials of the company to the alleged promise of a six months' tenure, finally carried the case to the courts. The trial of the case even in the lower or District Court of Arecibo was difficult because of the age of Señor Pastoriza and his wife and their inability to read or write. They claimed that their property had been damaged and that the railroad had caused their livestock to stray away, and often necessitated their paying fines when some of their cattle became impounded.

The District Court of Arecibo decided in favor of the sugar company, but the

## CANADA PLANS UNIFICATION OF RAILROADS

Royal Commission on Transportation Problems Urges Single System of Five Companies—Canadian Pacific Not Included

OTTAWA, Ont.—To avert far-reaching railway congestion, a plan providing for unification of all the Canadian railways, except the Canadian Pacific, into a single system, under the name of the Dominion Railway Company, is urged in a report made by the royal commission appointed to inquire into transportation conditions in Canada.

Voicing a strong protest against Government ownership, which it fears "would not be conducive to international harmony," the royal commission finds as the only feasible solution of the Canadian railroad problem the merging of the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern and their operation by a board of trustees, "who would acquire the stock of the three companies and maintain the rights of bond and debenture holders undisturbed."

The Government, it is said, would enter into no direct relation with security holders, but would undertake toward the trustees the obligation to find any necessary margin between fixed charges and net operating income. It also is proposed that the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental Railways, now operated directly by the Government, be handed over to the trustees and operated as part of the Dominion railroad. The report recommends that the trustees be prohibited by act of Parliament from making any general reduction of rates until their property earns a reasonable net return.

The belief is expressed that much new capital expenditure can be avoided by combining the three companies into a single system. The report finds that the Grand Trunk needs immediately to expend \$51,000,000 to put its own system into a position to provide adequate service and that it is entirely unable to carry the burden which it has undertaken in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific; further, that the Canadian Northern, if it remained as a separate system, would require \$70,000,000 of new capital within the next five years. A summary of the financial requirements of the companies mentioned shows an estimated annual deficit of \$12,500,000 to be met at the present time.

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A Store of Specialty Shops

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THE present scarcity of flax and cotton is most acute and with the present drain on all stocks the prices are indeed very high; but we have tremendous stocks in reserve, bought nearly two years ago, and we offer them at this sale at prices that prevailed before-the-war scarcity.

It is advisable to make your purchase for not only immediate but future needs as well.

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and

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES SHARP BREAK

All Classes of Securities Sell Off  
Briskly and Substantial Losses  
Are Recorded—Railroads, In-  
dustrials and Bonds Drop

Decided weakness characterized the New York stock market during the greater part of the first half hour today. The railroads as a class were among the largest losers, with Delaware & Hudson one of the weakest. St. Paul, New York Central, Reading and Union Pacific were other leaders in the decline. Bethlehem Steel "B" lost three points, and other features for substantial reactions included American Can, Central Leather, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Crucible Steel, the International Mercantile Marine shares, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Iron & Steel, United States Steel common, Utah Copper and Wilson & Company.

Gulf common, Shoe Machinery common and United Fruit led the general Boston stock list lower in the early dealings today.

Both markets were still weaker at 10:30 a.m. Delaware & Hudson added another point to its loss.

Foreign Government bonds became decidedly weak. City of Paris sold off 1% before midday. Other issues were correspondingly weak. Stocks showing the greatest declines were not confined to any particular group. United States Steel again was the leader. It opened off a point at 114 1/4, improved slightly and then dropped a point. Sears-Roebuck was off 3 points at the opening at 173 1/2 and dropped to 172 before midday. Third Avenue opened up 1/2 at 24% and declined to 23 1/2, a new low. Losses of 2 points or more were recorded at midday by Baldwin, Central Leather, Bethlehem Steel "B," Mexican Petroleum, New York Central and Reading.

On the local exchange Swift opened unchanged at 158 1/2 and dropped to 156. United Fruit sold off 2 points to 133. Gulf, after opening down 1% at 99, improved to 99 1/2 and then declined to 98 1/2. The coppers generally were weak.

A further sharp break in prices occurred in the early afternoon. Delaware & Hudson sold down to 108 1/4 before the beginning of the last hour, a loss of more than seven points for the day. Other rails also were heavy. The local market also was weak.

## ATLANTIC, GULF &amp; WEST INDIES GOOD SHOWING

Despite being a short month February net of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company slightly improved the January showing. The balance of profits for the month of the four principal operating companies was \$778,027, a gain of \$32,000 over the January returns. In each of the months of January and February, Atlantic, Gulf has earned \$5 a share for its common. In the two months the \$10 a share earned for the \$14,963,000 common is equal to a full year's dividends at the present rate.

It is to be remembered that the February operations picture December sailings of Atlantic, Gulf steamers. Business has been big in January, February and March, so that it seems a reasonably safe assumption that for the next three months the record of profits will be at least as good as during January and February.

Atlantic, Gulf net in the first two months of the 1917 fiscal year has made a gain of \$723,797, or a shade better than a 90 per cent increase.

## LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s., electric £142. Sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £229 10s., off 5s.; futures £230 5s.; straits £229 12s. 6d. off 5s. Sales spot tin 10, futures 40 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s., spot silver £34, futures £22.

## HOG PRICE HIGHER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs were slow but 5 cents higher than yesterday's average today. The top price was \$16.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; moderate north to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; frost tonight in interior.

For Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

2 a.m. 44° 10 a.m. 47° 12 noon. 49°

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. Albany 42° New Orleans 72° Buffalo 34° New York 46° Chicago 32° Philadelphia 52° Denver 40° Pittsburgh 38° Des Moines 42° Portland, Ore. 40° Jacksonville 70° San Francisco 42° Kansas City 48° St. Louis 48° Nantucket 40° Washington 52°

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Sale

Alaska Gold... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2

Alaska Ju.... 6 6 6 6

Allis-Chalp... 25 1/2 25 1/2 24 24

Am Ag Chem... 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2

Am B Sugar... 93 93 91 1/2 92

Am Can.... 45 1/2 45 1/2 44 44 44

Am Can pf.... 104 104 104 104

Am Car Fy.... 65 65 64 64 64

Am Cot Oil.... 41 41 41 41

Am H & L... 13 13 12 1/2 12 1/2

Am H & L pf.... 59 1/2 59 1/2 58 58 1/2

Am Ice Sec... 25 1/2 26 25 1/2 26

Am Linseed... 20 1/2 20 1/2 19 1/2 20

Am Lins'dpt.... 57 57 56 1/2 56 1/2

Am Mkt pf.... 65 65 64 64 64

Am N & W.... 126 126 125 125 124

Am N. Am.... 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2

Am N. Am pf.... 102 102 101 101 101

Am Olocof.... 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

Am Sme'l'g.... 98 1/2 98 1/2 97 97 1/2

Am Sme'l'g pf.... 113 113 113 113

Am SS Sec Ap'l.... 100 1/2 100 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

Am St. E. Bpl.... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Am Steel Fy.... 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

Am Sugar.... 111 111 110 110

Am Sug'r pf.... 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2

Am T & T.... 124 124 123 1/2 123 1/2

Am Woolen.... 49 49 48 48 48

Am Writ pf.... 41 1/2 41 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2

Am Zinc.... 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2

Anacond'a.... 79 1/2 79 1/2 77 1/2 78 1/2

Ans Oil.... 62 62 62 62

Atchison.... 101 1/2 101 1/2 100 100

Atchison pf.... 98 98 98 98

At'l Bir & At'l.... 16 16 16 16

At'l Gulg pf.... 99 99 98 98

At'l Gulg pf.... 102 102 102 102

At'l

## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## WAR CAUSES FALLING OFF IN TRADING

Marked Decline in Stock Market Business Follows Outbreak of Hostilities Between the United States and Germany

The first month of the war between the United States and Germany witnessed prices moving along an uncertain course, with closing figures substantially lower than the March final. There was a marked diminution in trading. New York share dealings showing a falling off of 22 per cent from the previous month and the Boston market was nearly 40 per cent less active.

The steady decline was naturally due to the shock of the declaration of war upon Germany and was not stemmed until April 11. Rails declined more than four points to their average low on April 10 and then varied only 1% points. Belief that the roads are in line for a 15 per cent advance in freight rates had a stimulating effect.

The industrials, however, except for sharp and brief recoveries, continued to sag to the April low on the 24th, the persistent selling being attributed to fear of heavy war taxes. The motor and shipping stocks were under heavy pressure, the former because of general belief that automobile companies would be hard hit by the tax levies and attendant economies, while the British requisitioning of merchant craft and possibility of similar action by the United States Government depressed the marine shares. Enthused by the astonishing Steel Corporation earnings and increased dividend on the common stock, a sharp rebound occurred in the final week.

The copper share average paralleled that of the industrials and closed at a net loss of 1% for the month. The lack of interest in the metal stocks is reflected in the dullness of the Boston stock exchange.

In Boston it was one of the quietest Aprils on record, trading being the lightest for any similar month in six years, and one has to go back to the pre-war period of July, 1914, to find any month so dull. The New York share trading was the heaviest with one exception for any April in five years.

The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	20	20	20	Increase
April high	110.22	108.96	107.96	
April low	96.05	90.66	89.96	
April closing	96.80	93.23	96.51	
Net adv for April	3.53	2.68	1.12	
March high	102.30	98.20	60.03	
March low	96.53	91.10	56.60	
Net adv for March	1.96	4.35	.66	
Bonds	95,616,520	91,900,200	22,161,200	
March	71,968,500	98,000,000	1,679,635	
February	74,216,000	104,000,000	1,970,700	
January	115,990,000	1,909,400	2,449,500	
April, 1916	73,389,500	966,288	1,423,500	

\*Decrease. †Equivalent to 3.13 per cent on \$9,685,500 stock.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES		
March—		Increase	
Oper rev .....	\$30,963,287	\$1,440,214	
Net inc .....	1,145,472	*\$3,119,447	
Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	85,012,467	1,778,924	
Net inc .....	1,181,558	*\$1,705,234	
New York Central (excluding Boston & Albany)			
March—			
Oper rev .....	\$17,155,064	\$405,512	
Net inc .....	1,155,374	*\$1,819,225	
Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	46,693,755	*\$179,226	
Net inc .....	1,607,732	*\$2,755,541	
Boston & Albany			
March—			
Oper rev .....	\$1,772,665	\$105,319	
Deficit .....	54,583	149,406	
Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	4,882,748	63,502	
Net inc .....	456,362	67,326	
Michigan Central			
March—			
Oper rev .....	\$4,185,968	\$480,419	
Deficit .....	60,146	553,360	
Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	11,697,233	1,369,443	
Deficit .....	786,381	1,782,062	
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis			
March—			
Oper rev .....	\$4,115,346	*\$238,619	
Net inc .....	495,170	*\$189,777	
Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	11,438,058	487,682	
Net inc .....	453,654	*\$1,257,577	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—			
March—			
Oper rev .....	\$2,053,696	\$24,453	
Net inc .....	482,735	*\$84,218	
Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	5,543,219	*\$52,218	
Net inc .....	1,059,898	*\$1,210,612	
HOCKING VALLEY			
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 3			
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:			
Baltimore—A. Braslav; U. S. B. Hooper Co.; brick mfg.			
Hyde Park Ave., 307, Ward 22; F. M. Cilliland, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.			
Hewlett St., 57 rear, Ward 23; Lincoln Ave. Jones; frame garage.			
Chelsea St., 27-29, Ward 4; R. J. Schofield et al.; alter stores and apartments.			
Milk St., 173, Ward 5; F. W. Hunnewell et al.; alter stores and apartments.			
Main St., 219, Ward 3; Annie M. Rand; alter store.			
SHOE BUYERS			
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 3			
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Main St., 219, Ward 3; Annie M. Rand; alter store.			
ATLANTIC COAST LINE			
March—			
Oper rev .....	\$4,049,275	\$3,576,092	
Net income .....	1,450,448	1,338,625	
From Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper rev .....	11,560,090	9,999,465	
Net income .....	4,157,707	3,478,522	
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN			
Year ended Dec 31—	1916	1915	
Revenues .....	\$7,404,182	\$23,269,646	
Net revenue .....	2,714,915	1,726,700	
Oper income .....	2,410,859	1,445,240	
Gross income .....	2,537,398	1,571,803	
Surplus .....	1,519,967	516,550	
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS			
March—			
Oper revenue .....	\$1,239,707	\$67,074	
Oper income .....	179,541	*\$1,101,305	
From Jan 1 to March 31—			
Oper revenue .....	3,827,850	114,889	
Oper income .....	495,034	*\$79,540	
Deficit .....	75,962	572,523	
SOUTHERN MILLS			
Brookside Mills .....	157 1/2		
•Lanet Cotton Mills .....	155	160	
Mass Mills in Ga. ....	96	98	
•Praefect Mfg Co. ....	98	100	
Merrimack Mfg Co. ....	58	60	
do pd. ....	82	85	
Nashua Mfg Co. ....	800	828	
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. ....	195	195	
Oils .....	270	270	
Pacific Mills .....	140	140	
Pennell Mfg Co. ....	202	202	
Saline Falls .....	101	101	
Thordrake .....	103	106	
Tremont & Suffolk .....	137 1/2		
Waltham Bleachery .....	115	115	
York Mfg Co. ....	125	125	
BOND AVERAGES			
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:			
Decrease from	Mo	Yr	
Exchanges .....	1917	1916	
Boston Belting .....	114	111	
Chapman Valve .....	144	136	
Drapers Co. ....	125	127 1/2	
Hamilton Woolen .....	95	95	
•Heywood Bros. & Wakefield ....	150	150	
do pd. ....	101 1/2		
Saco-Lowell Shops pf. ....	101	103	
*Taxable in Massachusetts.			
CLEARING HOUSE			
Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:			
1917	1916		
Exchanges .....	\$41,010,875	\$35,509,996	
Balances .....	6,127,643	1,947,759	
Local United States subtreasury credit balance today, \$246,190.			
FRENCH HARVEST OUTLOOK			
A semi-official French report states that the coming harvest will be under last year, owing to insufficient soil preparation, dearth of fertilizer and weather.			
ARGENTINE CROP OUTLOOK			
Weather in Argentina is fine, and is in good condition. It is expected that the acreage of wheat, oats and linseed will be large. With a good yield, Argentina might supply 100,000,000 bushels of wheat early in 1918.			
MARINE INSURANCE RATE			
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance rates to Liverpool averaged 8 1/2 per cent. Havre 10 per cent. Bordeaux 9 per cent and Mediterranean 15 per cent. Coastwise shipments are being negotiated at 1/4 to 1/2 per cent per ton.			
BAR SILVER PRICES			
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75 1/2c, up 1/4c.			
LONDON, England—Bar silver 35 1/2c, up 1/4d.			

## NEW HAVEN ROAD SUBSIDIARIES IN PROCESS OF SALE

Negotiations on Looking to Disposal of Rhode Island Co. and Shore Line Railway Co.

## REAL ESTATE

Papers have just gone to record today from Stewart C. Woodworth, owner of the property at 204 Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay. There is a four-story brick residence, standing on 3237 square feet of land, all assessed for \$48,000, which includes \$22,700 that applies to the land. The purchaser is Elinor Blanchard.

Another deed placed on record describes a four-story residence property at 10 Fairfield Street, purchased by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, from Archibald Blanchard, deed coming through William J. Stober. This estate is assessed for \$20,000, including \$7600 carried on 1322 square feet of land.

NEW 11-STORY OFFICE BUILDING

Through the purchase just closed by George W. Harvey of the George W. Harvey Company, who took title from the Hunnewell estate to two parcels of land making a total of 11,128 square feet, fronting on Chauncy Street, also Harrison Avenue extension, the way is being prepared for another 11-story office building for Boston. The parcel at 89-99 Chauncy contains 8728 square feet of land taxed on \$209,500 and the parcel at 21 Harrison Avenue extension has 2400 square feet taxed on a valuation of \$67,200; the total assessment of this latter parcel being \$95,305 including \$7600 carried on 1322 square feet of land.

SALE OF BRIGHTON ESTATE

Harris Wolfe has purchased another improved property in the South End, taking title to a four story and two parcels of land, containing 2562 square feet. The location is at 706 Tremont Street and is taxed on the name of George H. Day for \$12,500, which includes \$7000 carried on the land.

CAUTIOUS TONE TO BUSINESS IS DISPLAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Mortgage Trust Company has obtained reports from its agents, attorneys and correspondent banks in 55 cities throughout the South and West, indicating that the war has induced a degree of business caution and economy which will be of great help to the affairs of the nation.

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## OHIO STATE HAS FINE CHANCE TO WIN BIG TITLE

Victory Over University of Illinois Saturday Should Put Western Conference Baseball Championship Beyond Doubt

## WESTERN CONFERENCE BASEBALL

Colleges Won Lost P.C.

Ohio State ..... 0 0 1.000

Indiana ..... 1 0 1.000

Northwestern ..... 3 2 .750

Illinois ..... 1 1 .500

Iowa ..... 1 1 .500

Purdue ..... 0 1 .000

Chicago ..... 0 4 .000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

## TITLE WRESTLING ENTRIES TO CLOSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In announcing that the entries for the United States national wrestling championships would close tomorrow, Secretary-Treasurer F. W. Rubien said that this probably would be the last championship conducted by the Amateur Athletic Union until after the war. The winners of events on May 11 and 12 at Atlantic City will therefore retain their titles until such time as the championships are resumed.

Kalman Barsits of Gary, Ind., will defend his title in the 115-pound class, and the entries of F. X. Bostic, Tulane University, and Lawrence Hartry have already been received from New Orleans.

## TENNIS TOURNEY FOR RED CROSS THIS AFTERNOON

Leading Women Players Will Meet at West Side Club — Big Matches on for Saturday

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first of the "endless chain" lawn tennis tournaments for women, in aid of the Red Cross war fund, will be played this afternoon at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, with 16 of the most prominent players in the Metropolitan district taking part, including Miss Marie Wagner, national indoor champion; Miss Helen Bernhard, Miss Ethel Tyndale, Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Gertrude Hill, Miss Mabel, Miss Edith Bagg, Miss Bessie Holden, and Mrs. D. C. Mills.

On Saturday afternoon, on the West Side clay courts, the second of the series of weekly exhibition singles and doubles matches between leading men players of the East will take place.

Sergeant G. M. Church, of the United States Aviation Service, and W. M. Washburn, of the Officers' Reserve Corps, both ranked among the first 10 as players, will oppose each other in the singles.

In the doubles, H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, five times national doubles champions, will revive the former unbeatable combination, and play C. B. Herd and A. H. Mar Jr.

As was the case last Saturday, the women's committee of the club will solicit contributions to the Red Cross fund as the spectators pass through the gates. No admission will be charged and the general public is welcome.

## NEW YORK DEFEATS LAFAYETTE BY 8-7

EASTON, Pa.—Costly errors by Lafayette in the ninth inning, after they apparently had the game well clinched, gave New York University an 8 to 7 victory on March Field here Wednesday afternoon. After leading all the way, Lafayette erred in the support of Pitcher Mummert in the final inning.

With none out, Smith dropped an easy fly in left field, and Welles and Anderson each let easy grounders roll away, filling the bases with New York runners without a hit being registered. Then Mummert became erratic, and three safe hits in succession, the last a triple, sent five New York men in.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York Univ. 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 5-8 3

Lafayette ..... 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 2-7 14 4

Batteries—Zickl, Wolf and Draper; Mummert and Lake.

SIDNEY TILDEN TO LEAD PENN EIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sidney Tilden, a junior in the mechanical engineering course, has been elected captain of next year's University of Pennsylvania crew. The selection met with the approval of Coach Joe Wright.

Tilden is 21 years old, weighs 175 pounds, and is 6 feet in height. He entered Pennsylvania from West Philadelphia High School, where he rowed for two seasons. In his freshman year in Pennsylvania he rowed at bow and last year was a member of the crew that competed at Poughkeepsie. At present he rows No. 4 in the junior boat.

## COLBY BASEBALL DATES REPLACED

WATERVILLE, Me.—Three dates, previously canceled, were restored to the Colby College baseball schedule Wednesday. They are May 23 and 24 with University of Vermont at Burlington, and May 25 with Holy Cross at Worcester.

J. E. Deasy '17, the management announced, has been chosen captain to succeed R. N. Smith '17, who has enlisted in the Navy. Deasy plays center field.

## PETER WOOD SIGNS CONTRACT

PORLAND, Me.—Peter Wood, brother of Joseph, formerly of the Boston Red Sox, has been signed by M. J. Garrity, manager of the Portland Eastern League team. He is a right-handed pitcher. He won 23 and lost nine games, while with Portsmouth in the Virginia League last year, and was with Newark a short time this spring, a 13-inning struggle which finally went to Portland for experience.

## ANNAPOLIS ATHLETE RESIGNS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—F. A. Westphal of Rhode Island, a member of the second class of midshipmen at Annapolis Academy, has resigned. He had been a member of the football squad for two years and was regarded as one of the leading candidates for halfback on the varsity eleven next fall.

## CHICAGO TRACK TEAM DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN

Victors Have Easy Time, and Score Is 95 to 40—Winners Will Lose Star Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—The University of Chicago track team easily defeated the Northwestern University athletes at Northwestern Field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 95 to 40. This was the last performance for Capt. John Barker, E. P. Williams, James Bell and Hubert James of Northwestern, who sail for the English service at the end of this week. The war excitement has had a fatal result on the Purple athletes.

F. G. Smart '19 of Northwestern was the high point winner, gathering in four first places for a total of 20 points. He also broke three Northwestern records. He clipped one-fifth of a second off the old Northwestern record for the 220-yard dash made by Lynn in 1912. In the 120-yard high hurdles, Smart cut 20 seconds off the former Northwestern record held by Thayer.

Chicago did not have much competition in the shotput or long distance runs. P. W. Graham was the high-point winner for the Maroons with 13 points. Conditions were unfavorable for the track athletes at their best. Nevertheless the meet was more interesting than the score would indicate. A fair crowd was on hand to cheer the athletes in their efforts.

For brilliant baseball competition it would be hard to better that record Chicago-Cincinnati game. When two pitchers can go nine innings without allowing a hit or run, it is pretty near maximum efficiency.

Brooklyn was the last team in the National League to be credited with a no-hit, no-run class. They appear to be coming thick and fast this spring. His record is the best to date as it covers 10 innings.

Toney of Cincinnati is now in the no-hit, no-run class. They appear to be coming thick and fast this spring. His record is the best to date as it covers 10 innings.

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## POSTAGE STAMPS OF NORWAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first part of this series closed with the issue of 1863-66, and this was succeeded by another issue very similar in design in 1867. These stamps were typographed in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10, and the work was carried out by a firm in Christiania—Messrs. Petersen. Again there were five values: but a 1 sk. denomination took the place of the high value, this owing to a change in the postal rates. The paper used is unwatermarked, and varies considerably in texture, some printings being on a very thin hard paper and others on thick paper. There is a fine range of shades, especially in the 4 sk. blue and the 8 sk. rose. This issue was printed from three dies and with a careful study these are picked out with little difficulty. The principal distinction may be found in the word "skill," as in one die it is quite close to the frame, in another it is large and some distance from the base of the frame, while in the third die the word is considerably smaller. It was while this issue was in circulation that a new type of cancellation came into use, which remained all through—a circular town date stamp. The numbers printed were as follows: 1 sk., gray-black, 2,158,000; 2 sk., orange, 2,887,100; 3 sk., blue, 1,090,100; 4 sk., blue, 11,565,600; 8 sk., rose, 1,998,700.

Two years later the design was again altered, although the original idea remains. A solid background now replaced the lined one of the previous efforts. These issues are good stamps and should rise in value, as in used condition they are not easy to get. It is interesting to recall that when all these changes were being made a really effective design was submitted by the well-known London firm Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., but the Norwegian Government preferred to give the work to local people.

### PLEA MADE FOR FARMERS IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Dublin, Mr. George Russell gave an address on "Food Production in Ireland." Mr. Russell commenced his address by saying that, although he had been asked to speak on the question of food production, he would like to say something on the reorganization of agriculture, which had an important bearing on the subject. Mr. Russell gave it as his opinion that agriculture in Ireland was a sweated industry. Farmers, he said, had been paying their sons and daughters sweat wages, and the people in towns were living on the underpaid labor of hundreds of thousands of farmers and their sons, and year by year this sweated industry declined. Mr. Russell disclaimed the belief that at the present time farmers were making unduly large profits. At the beginning of the war, he said, farmers who had stocks of cattle made a good profit out of them, but those who had to buy stock since the beginning of the war had paid increased prices for them.

Mr. Russell then went on to say that when the time for demobilization arrived there would be about 10,000,000 persons to be absorbed into industry. The result would be a drop in wages on the one hand, and an increase in food prices on the other, and therefore it would be imperative to bring about a change in food prices. They should, he declared, as business men, be keenly interested in that question. He would like to remind them that farmers were manufacturers. Anyone, he continued, who was doing business bought raw materials at trade terms, but in Ireland, before Sir Horace Plunkett started his movement, farmers were put in the extraordinary position of being expected to buy raw materials at retail prices, and to sell at wholesale prices. No industry, Mr. Russell declared, could be carried on profitably under such conditions. When the agricultural organization society began its work in Galway, Mr. Russell said, the saving to farmers in one year amounted to £35,000, chiefly in manure and fertilizers, and manure manufacturers reaped the profits of a largely increased demand for their products, owing probably to the fact that in cheapening prices they enabled a much larger consumption to take place. If production was increased in the country, Mr. Russell argued, the consumption of things produced by the manufacturers in towns would be increased.

Continuing, Mr. Russell said he believed that every parish in Ireland should be organized on cooperative lines for the purchase of raw materials for its manufacturers, as well as for the sale of its produce direct to the merchants and wholesalers in the towns. He attributed the increased cost of living largely to the haphazard way in which the agricultural industry had developed. They would, he said, to the amusement of his hearers, have to do what he called "Henry Fordize" agriculture—standardize agriculture. As an example of standardization of agriculture he took Denmark. Agricultural cooperation, he maintained, was not really against the interest of the merchants in the towns, and he appealed to his audience whenever they saw a statement in the papers that the cooperative movement was for the destruction of trade, to realize what the organization was aiming at, and that was to bring business methods to the farmers who had been a most neglected class, and a sweated industry.

Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart., has recently been elected chairman of the advisory committee for the development of mineral resources in Great Britain. He is a partner in the firm of Werner, Belt & Co., London. In 1910 Sir Lionel Phillips represented Yeovil, Transvaal, in the Union Parliament, South Africa. He was interested in the gold industry of Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, and at one time was president of the Chamber of Mines. He was one of the four Uitlanders who were condemned to death by Judge Gregorowski, but was subsequently released. Sir Lionel Phillips was created a baronet in 1912.

ALONSO ENGLEBERT TAYLOR, who has been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture to consider and report upon the proposal to place a limit on the use of grains in the manufacture of intoxicants, was professor of pathology in the University of California from 1899 to 1910. Then he was called to be Rush professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He has an equipment of knowledge which will, no doubt, make his report and recommendations weighty with the President and with Congress. Professor Taylor is a native of Iowa, and was a student at Iowa and Indiana colleges before going to the University of Berlin.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Herbert L. Bridgman, who is to take the place of William Berry on the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, like his predecessor, is a journalist, having for many years been business manager of the Brooklyn Standard-Union. Mr. Bridgman, after graduating from Amherst College, in 1886, entered on a professional career that has been long and rewarding. He has had many honors that go with his vocation, but his national reputation rests more upon his avocational achievements. A quarter of a century ago he became interested in Arctic exploration, and since that time, either as a promoter and organizer of expeditions or as a chronicler of their achievements, he has identified himself with man after man who has sought the North Pole, conspicuously so with Peary. He has been a delegate to international conferences dealing with polar research, and has sat on international commissions dealing with the same.

A. L. P. Dennis, of the department of history in the University of Wisconsin, is to serve as secretary of Speaker Clark that if he "did not suffer from cold feet, he might be president today." Mr. Gerard overstates the case a little. Mr. Clark might, perhaps, have been nominated and elected, but to be President today he must have been reelected. It is hard to imagine that. The times have called for leadership. Long ere this, the American people have had plenty of reason to congratulate themselves that Clark was defeated at Baltimore. The Speaker has been more than usually obliging in giving proofs of his unftness to head the Nation. But the latest and most convincing is his sudden support of a policy of ineffectiveness and bungling, his opposition to the selective Army plan, the defeat of which of course would immensely delight the German Government. "I protest with all my heart and mind and soul," shouted Mr. Clark, "against having the slur of being a scoundrel placed upon the men of Missouri!" With such true jingo utterance, he would impose all the inequality and injustice and inefficiency of the volunteer system. He would impede America's cause, because, in his probably mistaken opinion, "Missourians know little difference between 'conscript' and 'convict'." There could be no better proof that the Nation was most fortunate in escaping the leadership of Champ Clark at a time when it needs judgment and sanity and not rhetorical bungling.

ARTHUR R. MARSH, editor of the Economic World, whose articles on the food supply of the world are attracting attention, was once a professor of comparative literature and a teacher of the romance languages in Harvard University, the chair having been specially created for him. He suddenly left this teaching position, turned to business, went to New York City, where he engaged in a cotton-baling enterprise, became conversant with the large aspects of the cotton growing and marketing, and became vice-president, and then president, of the New York Cotton Exchange. From study of the cotton basic industry of the world he turned to consideration of conditions in the realm of food production; thus he has steadily pushed to the front as a commentator on national and international problems of economics. At one time he was heralded as the coming American interpreter of Dante, an interesting fact by way of contrast.

RICHARD NORTON, on whom France has just conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor, owes his signal recognition to the combined administrative skill and to the courage shown by him as organizer and administrator of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, serving with the French Army since 1914. He is the scion of two of the oldest and most renowned strains, the Nortons and the Sedgwicks, in the ranks of "intellectuals" of Massachusetts. His father, Charles Eliot Norton, for many years taught aesthetics at Harvard University, and was a friend of Carlyle, Ruskin, Rossetti, and Kipling among British men of letters, and the intimate friend of James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, E. L. Godkin and other conspicuous leaders of a generation now past. Young Norton early took to art, especially in its classical forms. Following study at the American School of Classical Studies. He became director of this school, and remained such until 1907. Then he turned to exploration work in Cyrene. Several years of this experience had tested his administrative skill, and had hardened him for his more recent tasks.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS, Bart., has recently been elected chairman of the advisory committee for the development of mineral resources in Great Britain. He is a partner in the firm of Werner, Belt & Co., London. In 1910 Sir Lionel Phillips represented Yeovil, Transvaal, in the Union Parliament, South Africa. He was interested in the gold industry of Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, and at one time was president of the Chamber of Mines. He was one of the four Uitlanders who were condemned to death by Judge Gregorowski, but was subsequently released. Sir Lionel Phillips was created a baronet in 1912.

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### GENERAL STRIKE AVERTED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in previous cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the strong action taken by the Spanish Government recently has had effect, and it is believed that the threatened general strike has been prevented. The former Premier, Count de Romanones states that from telegrams he has received from every province, he learns that it

is evident that tranquility reigns everywhere.

Meanwhile, the strictest censorship has been instituted with regard to telephone messages, none of which may be sent over the public telephone until the message has been written out and censored by the authorities. Señor Manuel Moreno, judge of the tribunal, has been nominated as special judge for the trial of the persons who signed the workmen's manifesto. Ten delegates of the workmen formed themselves into a delegation to petition the Premier to return to them certain documents which were seized in the course of the raid on the Casa del Pueblo. The Premier adopted a conciliatory attitude and the documents were returned to the delegates in the presence of the police. The Finance Minister, Señor Alba, is now in conference with the employers and has high hopes of a satisfactory settlement of the workmen's grievances.

### BY OTHER EDITORS

#### Speaker Clark's Position

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Ambassador Gerard voices the opinion of Speaker Clark that if he "did not suffer from cold feet, he might be president today." Mr. Gerard overstates the case a little. Mr. Clark might, perhaps, have been nominated and elected, but to be President today he must have been reelected. It is hard to imagine that. The times have called for leadership. Long ere this, the American people have had plenty of reason to congratulate themselves that Clark was defeated at Baltimore. The Speaker has been more than usually obliging in giving proofs of his unftness to head the Nation. But the latest and most convincing is his sudden support of a policy of ineffectiveness and bungling, his opposition to the selective Army plan, the defeat of which of course would immensely delight the German Government. "I protest with all my heart and mind and soul," shouted Mr. Clark, "against having the slur of being a scoundrel placed upon the men of Missouri!" With such true jingo utterance, he would impose all the inequality and injustice and inefficiency of the volunteer system. He would impede America's cause, because, in his probably mistaken opinion, "Missourians know little difference between 'conscript' and 'convict'." There could be no better proof that the Nation was most fortunate in escaping the leadership of Champ Clark at a time when it needs judgment and sanity and not rhetorical bungling.

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## HUMAN WELFARE WORK IN CHICAGO

Information in regard to the great humanitarian work carried on in Chicago each year through municipal and private agencies has not been widely disseminated, nor is the volume of this work in general appreciated even by the city's own inhabitants.

It is with this and similar statements that Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, secretary of the Civil Service Board, South Park Commissioners, prefaches a book which he has edited under the title, "Human Welfare Work in Chicago." Under separate discussions of art, music, public schools, parks and boulevards, and other topics the writer undertakes to show that "the people of Chicago are the peers of those of any other city in humanistic work," dealing with the problems related to this work in the same comprehensive way in which they have dealt with the problems related to the commercial development of their great community.

This fact is clearly brought out in the first chapter in which it is shown that by personal efforts and through liberality in furnishing funds, the people of Chicago have taken effective action in promoting education in art. This work has been carried on with the Art Institute as a center but its promotion has been enhanced by other enterprises, both public and private.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated in 1879 for the "found- and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art, and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, is open to the public every day, no admission being charged on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. This building is not a mere storehouse for specimens. It furnishes changing exhibitions of contemporaneous art, schools of instruction, lecture courses, and a library for public use. It is, as the writer points out, a home for the artistic activities of the community and a promoter of research work in art.

The school of the Art Institute is not only the largest but also the best equipped and the most comprehensive in America. It is conducted upon the most modern methods, the endeavor being to place the students in such an environment that besides their technical attainments, they will in four or five years receive something corresponding to liberal education.

Many clubs and other organizations hold their meetings at the Art Institute, among them the Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art which was established by the City of Chicago in 1914 and which was the first of its kind in America. The city makes the commission an annual appropriation sufficient for the purchase of 20 or more paintings by Chicago artists, and these pictures are exhibited in the schools and other public buildings of the city.

The convenient central location of the Art Institute in the second largest city of the country is undoubtedly the reason for its attendance being greater than that of any other museum in the United States. There are a number of art museums within a night's ride of Chicago, which own good buildings, but whose collections are not sufficient to fill them. There are also a number of museums occupying temporary quarters. These apply to the Art Institute from time to time for special exhibitions. There is also a great demand for lecturers particularly from Parent-Teachers associations, of which there are now over 100 in Chicago.

Practically all of the collections of the Art Institute have come to it by gift from citizens who believe that the people of the city in which they have accumulated their wealth should have the privilege of enjoying the beauty to be found in art.

Among the forces at work to promote education in art is the Chicago Public School Art Society, organized in 1894. During 1913 the society made a careful study of the needs of schools and types of pictures that are proving of greatest value, and since then has placed annually in the schools a goodly number of new pictures. The organization also takes an active part in arranging for groups of school children to be taken to the Art Museum for observation and instruction, and at the same time it does much to bring art objects close to the homes.

### VOLUNTEERS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following official announcement has been made in connection with national service volunteers for agriculture:

Complaints have been made by some persons who volunteered their services to the National Service Department for work on the land that their offers have not been immediately utilized. This natural dissatisfaction is due to misunderstanding. The chief need of the farmers at present is for skilled plowmen, and the National Service Department has been engaged in obtaining from the army and from municipal corporations and other local authorities the release of skilled agriculturists for this work, and distributing them throughout the country. The result is that for the present the shortage of labor on the farms has been averted and the use of unskilled labor rendered unnecessary.

The soldiers, however, are due to return to their units about the end of April, and from that time onwards the National Service Department will be able to place upon the land all who are able to render material service. The work then to be done will be varied enough to give scope to both skilled and unskilled labor, and exten-

sive enough to absorb all the fit volunteers likely to come forward.

Already it is certain that the area under tillage will be substantially increased this year. Many a farmer will have more land under the plow with a smaller staff than ever before. That fact will make his need for supplementary labor all the greater as the season advances.

Various schemes have been designed by the agricultural section of the National Service Department, and are well advanced for the operation of supplementary aid, such as holiday work by civil servants, teachers, school boys, cadets and boy scouts; and these, with the national service volunteers already enrolled, will materially add to the labor which will be available in the course of the season.

### RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French press has published the text of the telegrams exchanged between MM. Ribot and Bratianu on the occasion of the former's assumption of office as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was M. Ribot who took the opportunity of conveying to the Rumanian Premier the warm sentiments cherished by France for "the valiant Rumanian people, which, despite the trials by which our common enemy thinks to subdue it, is offering so brave a resistance to the invader, while its heroic army is already preparing the glorious return of the fortune of war."

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Among the forces at work to promote education in art is the Chicago Public School Art Society, organized in 1894. During 1913 the society

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Pueblo Villages in Arizona and New Mexico



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scattered over thousands of miles of the plateau region of the southwestern United States are the remains of what is called pueblo architecture. Pueblo is the Spanish word for village, and centuries ago, when there were many Spaniards in that part of the world, the name came to be applied to certain Indian tribes who built strange little villages of stone or adobe. The descendants of these Indians are few in number, but they inhabit today about 30 villages, or pueblos, in Arizona and New Mexico, chiefly along the upper Rio Grande.

The villages are built on mesas, which is another Spanish word, meaning tableland. The mesas are of

dull-colored sandstone, rising abruptly sometimes 1500 or 2000 feet above the level plateau land about them. As the plateau land is very high itself, the top of a mesa often brings you 6000 feet above the sea level. There is little of green growing things in this country. Acres and acres are covered with dull, greenish-gray sage bushes, and here and there are clumps of stunted pine and cedar trees. But, in the spring, when the little rivers of the country are brimful and rushing, there are patches of grassy level, dotted with most brilliant and beautiful flowers.

The way up the mesa to the Indian village is narrow and winding,

## A Famous Weaving Contest

There was a young girl in Greece whose name was Arachne. Her face was pale but fair, and her eyes were big and blue, and her hair was long and like gold. All that she cared to do from morn till noon was to sit in the sun and spin; and all that she cared to do from noon till night was to sit in the shade and weave.

And oh, how fine and fair were the things which she wove in her loom! Flax, wool, silk—she worked with them all; and when they came from her hands, the cloth which she had made of them was so thin and soft and bright that men came from all parts of the world to see it. And they said that cloth so rare could not be made of flax, or wool, or silk, but that the warp was of rays of sunlight and the woof was of threads of gold.

Then as, day by day, the girl sat in the sun and spun, or sat in the shade and wove, writes James Baldwin in "Old Greek Stories," she said: "In all the world there is no yarn so fine as mine, and in all the world there is no cloth so soft and smooth, nor silk so bright and rare."

"Who taught you to spin and weave so well?" some one asked.

"No one taught me," she said. "I learned how to do it as I sat in the sun and the shade; but no one showed me."

But it may be that Athena, the queen of the air, taught you, and you did not know it."

"Athena, the queen of the air? Bah!" said Arachne. "How could she teach me? Can she spin such skeins of yarn as these? Can she weave goods like mine? I should like to see her try. I can teach her a thing or two."

She looked up and saw in the doorway a tall woman wrapped in a long cloak. Her face was fair to see, but stern, oh, so stern! and her gray eyes were so sharp and bright that Arachne could not meet her gaze.

"Arachne," said the woman, "I am Athena, the queen of the air, and I have heard your boast. Do you still mean to say that I have not taught you how to spin and weave?"

"No one has taught me," said Arachne; "and I thank no one for what I know," and she stood up, straight and proud, by the side of her loom.

"And do you still think that you can spin and weave as well as I?" said Athena.

Arachne's cheeks grew paler, but she said, "Yes, I can weave as well as you."

"Then let me tell you what we will do," said Athena. "Three days from now we will both weave; you on your loom, and I on mine. We will ask all the world to come and see us; and great Jupiter, who sits in the clouds, shall be the judge. And if your work is better, then I will weave no more so long as the world shall last; but if my work is better, then you shall never use loom or spindle or distaff again. Do you agree to this?"

"I agree," said Arachne.

"It is well," said Athena. And she was gone.

When the time came for the contest in weaving, all the world was there to see it, and great Jupiter sat among the clouds and looked on.

Arachne had set her loom in the shade of a mulberry tree, where butterflies were flitting and grasshoppers chirping all through the livelong day. But Athena had set her loom in the sky, where the breezes were blowing

## The Coyote and the Woodpecker

Well, once upon a time a Coyote and his family lived near the edge of a wood. There was a big hollow tree there, and in it lived an old Woodpecker and his wife and children.

One day, as the Coyote-father was strolling along the edge of the forest, he met the Woodpecker-father.

"Hin-no-kah-kee-ma." (Good evening), said the Coyote; "how do you do today, friend Hoo-ree-deh?"

"Very well, thank you; and how are you, friend Too-whay-deh?"

So they stopped and talked together a moment, writes Charles F. Lummis in "Pueblo Indian Folk-Stories"; and when they were about to go apart, the Coyote said:

"Friend Woodpecker, why do you not come as friends to see us? Come to our house to supper this evening, and bring your family."

"Thank you, friend Coyote," said the Woodpecker; "we will come with joy."

So that evening, when the Coyote-father had made supper ready, there came the Woodpecker-father and the Woodpecker-mother with their three children. When they had come in, all five of the Woodpeckers stretched themselves as they do after flying, and by that showed their pretty feathers—for the Hoo-ree-deh has yellow and red marks under its wings. While they were eating supper, too, they sometimes spread their wings, which displayed their bright under-side. They praised the supper highly, and said the Coyote-mother was a perfect housekeeper. When it was time to go, they thanked the Coyotes very kindly and invited them to come to supper at their house the following evening. But, when they were gone, the Coyote-father could hold himself no longer, and he said:

"Now, my children, you see what the Coyotes have done. Never in your life try to appear what you are not. Be just what you really are, and put on no false colors."

First Woman Letter Writer

The first woman letter writer on record is Queen Jezebel who was the wife of King Ahab. There is still an earlier letter mentioned in the Bible, but this was written by a man.

"Did you see what ails those Woodpeckers put on? Always showing off their bright feathers. But I want them to know that the Coyotes are equal to them. I'll show them."

Next day, the Coyote-father had all his family at work bringing wood, and built a great fire in front of his house. When it was time to go to the house

and sometimes so steep that no one but an Indian or his surefooted little pony could possibly reach the top. On the level summit of the mesa are long irregular rows of houses, all attached to each other so that they look like one building. This building usually forms an irregular court. The houses are built of gray stone, many times covered with a kind of mud-plaster which is baked very hard by the hot sun of the region. They are flat-roofed houses, and built one above another, in several tiers or terraces so that from the roof of one house you can climb up a little ladder to the door of another house. Sometimes a group of houses, terraced in this

way, looks almost like a part of one of the great pyramids of Egypt.

One curious feature of the village is a dome-shaped thing of plaster, like the one in this picture, situated near many of the houses. These are ovens, in which the Indian women bake their bread and cook much of their other food. The ovens are built by first laying out a rough circle of stones for a foundation, and then building on this foundation walls of stone, laid in mud, that curve inward. Then, the whole thing is plastered smoothly, inside and out, with mud-plaster.

To cook in one of these ovens, the Indian women first heat it thoroughly by a long-continued fire within. Then, when it is hot enough, they clean out all the ashes and dirt and put in whatever they want to cook. This is left in the oven for 12 hours and is then very nicely cooked. The ovens are out of doors, because, if indoors, the houses would become unbearably hot.

The Indians used long ago to cook in what were called cooking-pits, which were just holes in the ground or against the side of a house, lined with a coating of mud-plaster. They used ovens then only to bake and harden pottery in, but they learned to cook food in them, too, probably from their Mexican neighbors. The Pueblo Indians make pottery today, also baskets, and silver ornaments, often set with native turquoises. In the picture, you can see that the women wear bracelets of silver. These people keep the old customs of their ancestors, but they support themselves and are citizens of the United States.

## The Boy

The Boy from his bedroom window  
Look'd over the little town,  
And away to the bleak black upland  
Under a clouded moon.

The moon came forth from her cavern,  
He saw the sudden gleam  
Of a tarn in the swarthy moorland;  
Or perhaps the whole was a dream.

For I never could find that water  
In all my walks and rides;  
Far-off, in the Land of Memory,  
That midnight pool abides.

Many fine things had I glimpse of,  
And said, "I shall find them one day."

Whether within or without me

They were, I cannot say.

—William Allingham.

## From a Letter to a Friend

"It began to be light and after spending some time half out of the window bearing one bird tune up after another, I dressed myself and went out and stayed until it was bright daylight. I went up the street and out into the garden, where I had a beautiful time, and was neighborly with the hop-toads and with a joyful robin who was sitting on a corner of the barn, and I became very intimate with a big poppy which had made every arrangement to bloom as soon as the sun came up." —Sarah Orne Jewett.

"Oh, that is the beauty of our colors," replied the Coyote, smothering his rage; "that they are not always the same—like other people's—but turn all shades."

But the Coyotes were very uncommon, and made an excuse to hurry home as soon as they could. When they got there, the Coyote-father whipped them all for exposing him to be laughed at. But the Woodpecker-father gathered his children around him and said:

"Now, my children, you see what the Coyotes have done. Never in your life try to appear what you are not. Be just what you really are, and put on no false colors."

—William Allingham.

## The Traveling Stones

The famous traveling stones of Australia are rivaled by round stones, from the size of a pea to six inches in diameter, found in Nevada.

When distributed about upon the floor, table or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common center, and there lie huddled like a lot of eggs in a nest.

A single stone, removed to a distance of 3½ feet, upon being released,

at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away 4 or 5 feet, it remained motionless.

They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter,

## When the little Water Spiders first

opened their eyes . . . they found themselves in a cozy home of one room which their mother had built under the water. This room had no window and only one door. There was no floor at all. When Father Stickleback had asked Mrs. Spider why she did not make a floor, she had looked at him in great surprise and said, "Why, if I had built one, I should have no place to go in and out." She really thought him quite stupid not to think of that. It often happens, you know, writes Clara D. Pierson in "Among the Pond People," that really clever people think each other stupid, just because they live in different ways. Afterward, Mrs. Water Spider saw Father Stickleback's nest and understood why he had asked that question.

When her home was done, it was half as large as a big acorn and a charming place for Water Spider babies. The side walls and the round ceiling were all of the finest spider silk, and the bottom was just one round doorway. The house was built under the water and fastened down by tiny ropes of spider silk which were tied to the stems of pond plants. Mrs. Water Spider looked at it with a happy smile. "Next I must fill it with air," said she, "and then it will be ready. I am out of breath now."

She crept up the stem of the nearest plant and sat in the air for a few minutes, eating her lunch and resting. Next she walked down the stem until just the end of her body was in the air. She stood so, with her head down, then gave a little jerk and dove to her home. As she jerked, she crossed her hindlegs and caught a small bubble of air between them and her body. When she reached her home, she went quickly in the open doorway and let go of her bubble. It did not fall downward to the floor, as bubbles do in most houses, and there were two reasons for this. In the first place, there was no floor. In the second place, air always falls upward in the water. This fell up until it reached the rounded ceiling and had to stop. Just as it fell, a drop of water went out through the open doorway. The home had been full of water, you know, but now that Mrs. Spider had begun to bring in air something had to be moved to make a place for it.

She brought down 13 more bubbles of air and then the house was filled with it. On the lower side of the open doorway there was water and on the upper side was air, and each stayed where it should . . .

She had to hunt food and care it down to her children, and when they were restless and impatient she stayed with them and told them stories of the great world.

Sometimes they teased to go out with her, but this she never allowed. "Wait until you are older," she would say. "It will not be so very long before you can go safely." The children thought it had been a long, long time already, and one of them made a face when his mother said this. She did not see him, and it was well for him that she did not. He should have been very much ashamed of himself for it.

The next time Mrs. Water Spider went for food, one of the children said, "I tell you what let's do. Let's all go down to the doorway and peek out."

They looked at each other and wondered if they dared. That was something their mother had forbidden them to do. There was no window to look through and they wanted very much to see the world. At last the little fellow who had made a face said, "I'm going to, anyway." After that, his brothers and sisters went, too.

All the children ran down and peered around the edge of the door, but they couldn't see much besides water, and they had seen that before. They were sadly disappointed. Somebody said, "I'm going to put two of my legs out!" Somebody else said, "I'll put four out!" A big brother said, "I'm going to put six out!" And then another brother said, "I'll put eight out! Dare you to!"

You know what naughty little Spiders would be likely to do then. Well, they did it. And, as it happened, they had just pulled their last legs through the open doorway when a Stickleback Father came along.

"Aren't you rather young to be out of the nest?" said he, in his most pleasant voice.

Poor little Water Spiders. They didn't know he was one of their mother's friends, and he seemed so big to them, and the bones on his cheeks made him look so queer, and the stickles on his back were so sharp, that every one of them was afraid and let go of the wall of the house—and then!

Every one of them rose quickly to the top, into the light and the open air. They crawled upon a lily-pad

## The Runaway Water Spiders

and clung there, frightened and feeling weak in all their knees. The Dragon Flies flew over them, the Wild Ducks swam past them, and on a log not far away they saw a long row of Mud Turtles sunning themselves . . . They were so scared that they could only huddle close together and cry, "We want our mother."

Here Mrs. Water Spider found them. She came home with something for dinner, and saw her house empty. Of course she knew where to look, for, as she said, "If they stepped outside the door, they would be quite sure to tumble up into the air." She took them home, one at a time, and how she ever did it nobody knows.

When they were all safely there and had eaten the food that was waiting for them, Mrs. Spider, who had not scolded them at all, said, "Look me straight in the eye, every one of you. Will you promise never to run away again?"

Instead of saying at once, "Yes, mother," as they should have done, one of them answered, "Why, we didn't run away. We were just peeking around the edge of the doorway, and we got too far out, and somebody came along and scared us so that we let go, and then we couldn't help falling up into the air."

"Oh, no," said their mother, "you couldn't help it, then, of course. But who told you that you might peep out of the door?"

The little Water Spiders hung their heads and looked very much ashamed.

Their mother went on, "You needn't say that you were not to blame. You were to blame, and you began to run away as soon as you took the first step toward the door, only you didn't know that you were going so far. Tell me," she said, "whether you would ever have gone to the top of the water if you had not taken that first step?"

The little Water Spiders were more

ashamed than ever, but they had to look her in the eye and promise to be good.

It is very certain that not one of those children even peeped around the edge of the doorway from that day until their mother told them that they might go into the world and build houses for themselves. "Remember just one thing," she said, as they started away, "always take your food home to eat." And they always did, for no Water Spider who has been well brought up will ever eat away from his own home.

## The Monkey-Nut

Every English boy knows the ground-nut, or peanut, though he speaks of it as the monkey-nut. It is certainly one of the strangest plants that grows, says the Little Paper, for while the fruits, or pods, first form in the air, they are forced underground by the curious growth of the stems, and ripen beneath the soil.

The principal use of the monkey-nut in England—apart from its use as a tuck-shop luxury—has hitherto been as a cheap substitute for almonds. The nut is extremely valuable, also, as a food and as a commercial product generally. The nuts are grown in huge quantities in the British Empire, and in 1913 the exports from India and West Africa alone amounted to about four millions sterling. Now a serious effort is to be made to utilize this food in the United Kingdom.

## Seven and a Quarter Million Books

The aim of the authorities of the British Museum is to have a copy of every book published. It was recently stated that there are in that vast library 7,125,000 books.

## The Doll in the Grass

## THE HOME FORUM

## Venetian Painting of the Sixteenth Century

In the Sixteenth Century painting was not looked upon with the estranging reverence paid to it now. It was almost as cheap as printing has become since, and almost as much employed. When the Venetians had attained the point of culture where they were able to differentiate their sensations and distinguish pleasure from edification, they found that painting gave them decided pleasure. Why should they always have to go to the Doge's Palace or to some School to enjoy this pleasure? That would have been no less a hardship than for us never to hear music outside of a concert room. This is no merely rhetorical comparison, for in the life of the Venetian of the Sixteenth Century painting took much the same place that music takes in ours. He no longer expected it to tell him stories or to teach him the catechism. Printed books, which were beginning to be common, amply satisfied both these needs. He had as a rule very little personal religion, and consequently did not care for pictures that moved him to contrition or devotion. He preferred some pleasantly colored thing that would put him into a mood connected with the side of life he most enjoyed—with refined merrymaking, with country parties, or with the sweet dreams of youth. Venetian painting alone among Italian schools was ready to satisfy such a demand, and it thus became the first genuinely modern art.—Bernard Berenson.

## In May

The lavish sun sifts all his gold  
Upon the hills today;  
The snowy illes star the dusk  
In every woodland way;  
The pilgrim breakers on the shore  
Are kneeling now to pray.  
  
The robin's flute rings sweet and  
strong  
From out the maple tree;  
The gray grouse seeks the cedar's  
shade  
And beats his drum for me;  
The joyous meadow-lark flings down  
A haunting melody.  
  
The dogwood blooms are round and  
white  
Each like a glowing moon;  
The west wind strikes the great pine  
harps  
And finds them all in tune;  
A bluebird flashes by whose wings  
Have brushed the skies of June.

## —Herbert Bashford.

## Labor

Labor must be acknowledged, not as a curse, but as the joyful business of life.—Tolstoy.

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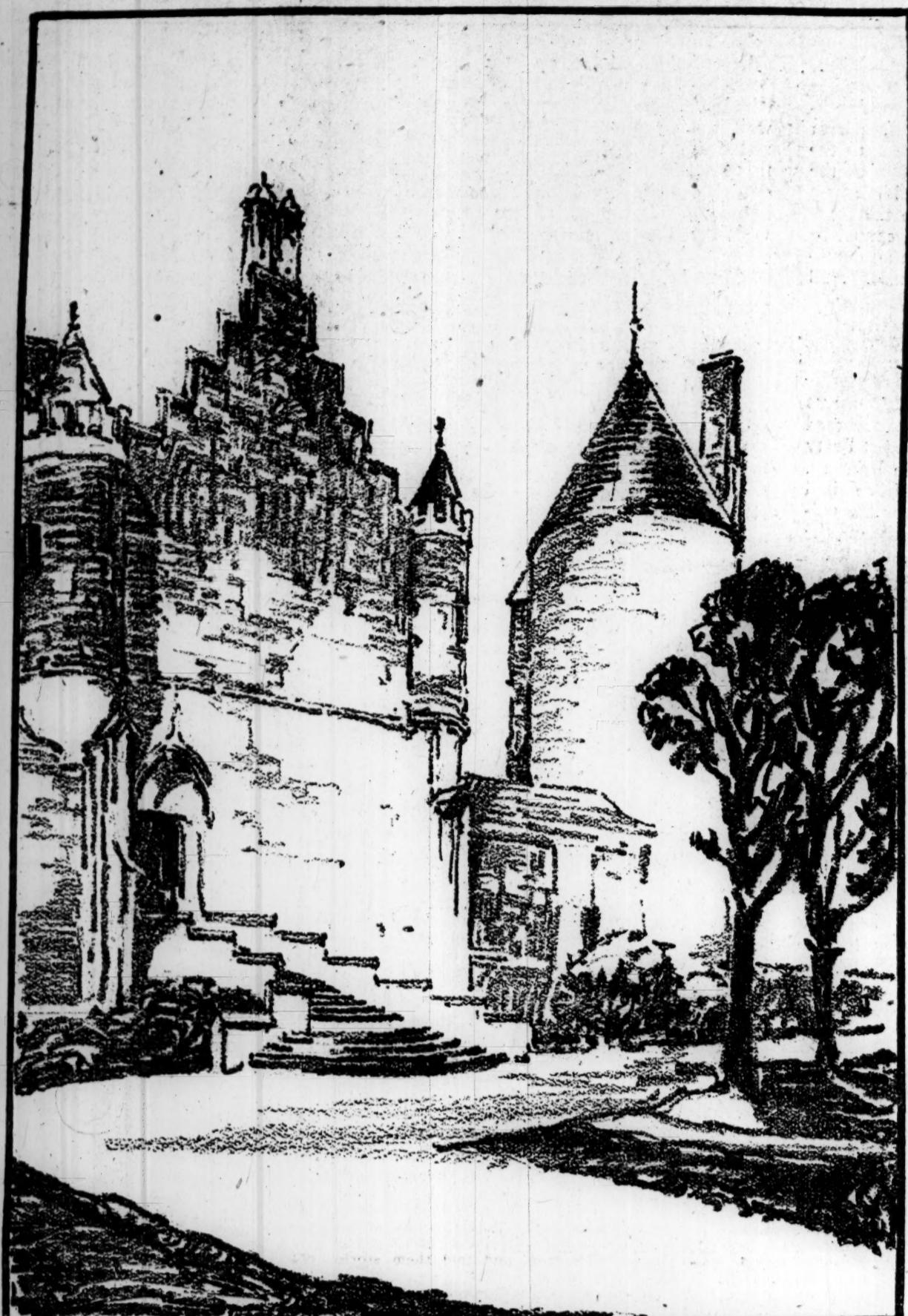
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## Loches, Touraine

On the summit of a rock that juts out between the valley of the Indre and that of the small tributary stands the old stronghold of Loches. The position is a commanding one, and in olden times was considered important. Possibly the Romans were the first to fortify the rock, certainly soon after they left a castle was standing and it was taken and retaken during the wars of the Middle Ages.

The castle is encompassed by strong outer walls which run round the hill, so they built themselves a small castle

while on the landward side a ditch has been added to them to cut off the only possible approach. The Donjon, said to have been built by Foulkes Nera in the Eleventh Century, still exists and is well worth a visit. It is very massive and gives an idea of great strength. Like the rest of Touraine, it belonged at one time to the Plantagenets, and then to the kings of France by right of conquest. These liked the place, but not the Donjon, so they built themselves a small castle

within the walls of the older one. This royal castle, as it is called, was built by Charles VII, who lived here a good deal. The ornamentation at the side of the stone steps consists of six dogs, which are said to be portraits of the King's favorite animals. Louis XI lived here for a time, and so did Louis XII, and there are the remains of the little oratory of Anne de Bretagne, with the distinctive decoration always associated with her, the knotted rope and the ermine.

This castle is now used for the officers of the subprefecture, but it is still reached only by a steep, narrow street coming from the lower town and passing through the old gate flanked by two Fifteenth Century towers.

## Unrighteous Judgment

How many other things might be tolerated in peace, and left to conscience, had we but charity, and were it not the chief stronghold of our hypocrisy to be ever judging one another.—Milton.

In United States congressional annals a fresh picturesqueness was added after 1812 by the entrance of a new type of congressman, and Helen Nicolay writes entertainingly of these in her book on the building of the nation.

"Among the new men," she says, "were some that the fathers of the Republic would not have deemed fit for places in Congress. These were men of small learning with no claim to belong to the 'gentry.' David Crockett, for example, that Irish-American of keen mother wit and lamentable lack of refinement, could scarcely have been a member of the earlier body. Yet he was typical of an important element in the growing West. He grew to manhood on the banks of a creek in Tennessee; ran away from his father's uncomfortable cabin before he was of age; married early, and gladly exchanged the sordid life of a frontier home for the less monotonous privations of Indian warfare. After the Creek war he had pressed on into the wilderness beyond the zone of law and order, convinced that he could get along without order as well as anybody and . . . found himself first local magistrate, and then a participant in state, and later, national affairs.

When the number of settlers made some crude kind of government necessary, a corporation was formed and Crockett as leading citizen dispensed justice, relying on the natural born sense, for he boasted

## Peace

Never in Slavery's desert flows  
The fountain of thy charmed repose;  
No tyrant's hand thy chaplet weaves  
Of lilies and of olive-leaves;  
Not with the wicked shalt thou dwell,  
Thus saith the Eternal Oracle;  
Thy home is with the pure and free,  
Stern herald of thy better day,  
Before thee, to prepare thy way,  
The Baptist shade of Liberty,  
Gray, scarred and hairy-robed, must  
press  
With bleeding feet the wilderness!  
Oh that its voice might pierce the ear  
Of princes, trembling while they hear  
A cry as of the Hebrew seer:  
Repent! God's kingdom draweth near!

—Whittier.

## Your Service

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT SHOULD be the earnest Christian business of every one who has become convinced that under the law of God, evil is not power, to know, steadfastly, persistently, and systematically, how and why evil is not power. To the human senses evil seems to have huge and unmerciful power. The good people who have gone about believing the materiality of the world to be getting better, believing men and nations too good to break forth in barbarous warfare—and many of us have been of this persuasion—have been shocked to different views by recent world events. And now, it is not for mankind, a question of ignoring the world's evil by an easy-going tolerance, but of dealing with it, in its world-wide and flaming upheaval, to its full and eventual restraint.

Christian Science teaches that in the sight of God, in the kingdom of heaven, in the realm of truth and reality, evil is not real and is not power; does not, in short, appear in God's man and universe as any part of true experience. However, Christian Science does not teach that evil is unreal to the mortal, or powerless to him, until he has proved it so by meeting it with such knowledge of the presence and power of God, good, that its activities are stilled and its claim to power abolished. Christian Science does not encourage its adherent to turn from evil, leaving evil still standing as something in human thought. On the contrary Christian Science imbues its follower with that heaven-born courage and spiritual insight which faces evil unflinchingly, strips the cover from its pretenses to be good, or inevitable, or irresistible, and does honest battle with it in the service of the human race. "Do men whine over a nest of serpents?" Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 210 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "and post around it placards warning people not to stir up these reptiles because they have stings?" And is not the human heart which believes in, indulges, or fears materiality, needing to be stirred and cleansed as a nest of serpents? And this not necessarily the heart, or human belief, of the person, or even the nation, but of the

whole world. For the whole human race believes evil to be power until the revelation of Spirit as the only power shall reduce material belief, point by point, step by step, through consecrated human effort, to the nothingness which is Truth, it really is.

It can be readily seen that materiality cannot improve, but must lessen that good may appear. The material man is not too good to lie, and steal, and cheat, and fight—personal experience and world events too plainly show. Material sense is capable of all depravity—it is depravity. But if materiality cannot get better it can get less, and under the action of spiritual law it does and will grow beautifully less, until it is finally exterminated by the full understanding of spiritual being, of the power and presence of God. So Christian Science does not encourage faith in human nature, but faith in God. It does not ignore nor attempt to improve evil, but puts it out and off. It challenges the hidden claims of evil to come out to the light of spiritual understanding, to measure strength against spiritual understanding, if need be, and to fall before the appearing of God as All-in-all. Human good has never matched human evil; divine good alone is equal to the destruction of evil. And Christian Science does this great service to the world—it makes plain that the will, the plan, even the faith in God, of the unaided human mind, may fall helpless before the human mind's belief in the power of evil; but that the spiritual understanding of the law of God and how it operates to save from evil, is the saving presence, the saving angel, by which the world may be got rid of its evil. For God being infinite, His law is infinite, and the scope and operation of His law is infinite. Christian Science is not here, mark you, to make material bodies comfortable, to pad material incomes, to flatter and pamper finite vanities and desires. Christian Science, revealing the law of God in its ever-available infinitude, is here to release your entire career, routine, and destiny, from every entanglement of suppositional evil law. If yours, your neighbor's, If your neighbor's, everybody's. If everybody's, the na-

tion's, and the world's. The destiny of every living thing is under the law of Spirit and the law of Spirit maintains holiness, happiness, and life everlasting for the universe which it sustains and governs.

Now how is the presence and power of God, and the corresponding powerlessness of evil, to be demonstrated in the career and destiny of men and nations except through the understanding of God, expressed by man? Man, the image and likeness of God, dwells now and eternally as spiritual idea in infinite Mind, already saved, intact and immortal in infinite good. The finite, material mortal is a poor and sad counterfeit of this royal and radiant man and manhood which is the real man, and which is no part of the counterfeiting mortality and materiality falsely called man. "Flesh and blood" is far from being man. But, even as a counterfeit of man, it comes under the protection of spiritual understanding as the material belief which claimed to govern it discordantly, is silenced. The world battle is a battle against world-carnality. Nothing less than Christ, or the manifestation of divine Mind, can vanquish carnality. And only as the Mind of Christ is reflected in your understanding, your neighbor's understanding, does it act at the point where you, or your neighbor, needs it.

This can be your contribution, and your neighbor's, to the present need of the world. You can spend every available moment knowing that in reality, evil is not power; that because divine Mind is everywhere present, and evil is never present to divine Mind, the claim of evil to force and being must yield, and yield, and yield, to divine Truth, until the world is purged of its present wrongs and their attendant agonies. Your contribution and your neighbor's need never cease to flow out from the springs of spiritual understanding. To understand why and how good is power and evil is powerless, and to keep thought constantly alive to the point, is to offer true and righteous prayer. Surely, you and your neighbor can be as active in the duty of right prayer as the other soldier is with his field duty, the duty of his hands and feet. If we possess a grain of spiritual understanding and would serve the world with it, we must, to use a homely phrase, keep it working. We must keep it bright in actual service "at the front." James wrote, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." And James meant you and your neighbor.

## Constellations on Land and Water

Having referred to the line,—  
"Daisies, those pearl Arcturi of the earth."

Philip Gilbert Hamerton says:

"Shelley's allusion to constellations reminds one of a flower, or family of flowers, to be seen in the very greatest profusion in the beginning of May, and which have certainly much more the effect of stars upon the earth than daisies ever have. Everybody seems to have been struck by this, as the name implies, stellaria, starwort, stellaria . . . in quantity they may be often found by myrads, like stars in a clear sky, their brilliant whiteness illuminating the shadiest places; and if you come near enough to see the individual plants, if you lean on your elbow and your side, as Chaucer did when he studied daisies, then are you rewarded by the beauty of one of the most graceful among the lighter vegetable forms. The light green stems are elegant beyond the common grace of nature, and there is much delicate carving in the slender pedicels. The whole stalk is but just barely strong enough to support the narrow lanceolate leaves, and the thin, all but imponderable petioles. I confess, too, that I feel a certain reasonable preference for plants that carry well-cut leaves in the air to those other plants which, like the daisy, have what botanists call radical leaves, that never get much above the root. . . . Finally, notwithstanding my love and reverence for Chaucer, and all the dear associations that we have with the unpretending daisy, it seems to me that when we know enough of

beauty for ideas of structure to be built up with our conceptions, a composed flower, or congeries of flowers like the daisy, must seem to us to have less individuality than a simple flower like the starwort. This may be fanciful, but there is always an element of the fanciful in these things; and it is highly probable that Chaucer loved his favorite all the better for not being aware that what he thought of as a flower was, in reality, a sort of floral village perched on the top of a stalk.

"If the starwort looks like constellations on the land, the water ranunculus covers at the same season the shallow streams and ponds where it has fixed itself with other constellations of its own. Early in the year its wavy hair of green is wonderfully lustrous in the rapid, limpid water; but that green, most beautiful in the world, becomes dull; yet out of its dullness springs a novel life and beauty, as the plant no longer limits itself to its old subaqueous filaments, but sends forth leaves to float on the surface in the sunshine, and covers the water with white blossoms. I find that people who see nature from the gardener's point of view have a horror of this plant because it is very prolific and persistent, and invades little streams and ponds very rapidly when it has got a footing there; but for my part I feel very grateful to it for two quite distinct kinds of beauty: first and above all, for the lovely, intense green of the moving filaments in February and March, and afterward for the gayety of its prodigally abundant efflorescence."

## Congressmen of the Early Nineteenth Century

that he never read a page of a law book in his life. Reading and writing were so foreign to his habits that making out warrants in "real writing" vexed him sorely. He learned to do this, however, and in time brought himself to write an autobiography, in which he registered his protest against convention in one delightful line: "I despise this way of spelling contrary to nature."

"Honest George Kremer of Pennsylvania, forceful by mere weight of good intentions, whose legislative equipment consisted of a gaudy leopard-skin overcoat and an innocent propensity to be a cat's-paw for wily congressmen, was a man of some education, but not of the old type. Neither was Samuel Houston of Tennessee, later of Texas, with his broad sombrero, his rings and his ruffles, whittling little bits of wood, as he sat listening to his colleagues, or laying aside this amusement to launch into vivid descriptions of Western life. "Statesmen of an earlier day held their auditors by their subject rather than by their eloquence. Their style was solid, and top-heavy with Latin quotation. The new men not only had something to say, but greater charm in saying it. The speeches of the unlettered were as free and breezy as the West from which they came. Those of the more educated took a capitolizing swing and roll. In the mouth of master orators, high-flown periods rang true, like golden coin, adding

poetry to patriotism. The country went orator mad."

"Official and resident Washington crowded the halls of Congress to hear a good speech. A waiting world lingered patiently from early morning till candle-light, if necessary, to be instructed or entertained; but it was restive at being bored. In Congress, all through the country, and on the frontier were people deeply interested in politics and politicians, but knowing neither Latin nor Greek. These refused to accept a speech as good merely because it bristled with dead words."

"Randolph, a brilliant example of the old school, was a rank offender in their eyes, flashing his "intellectual jewelry" before dazed and scan-dalized listeners. His opponents were chary of rousing him to use that caustic tongue, but George Kremer one day replied to him with a torrent of "Pennsylvania Dutch" and a whirlwind of angry gesture, in such felicitous indignation that Randolph took offense at the manner, the matter of the discourse being quite beyond him. When Kremer sat down, mopping his brow, Randolph curiously demanded a translation, to which the Pennsylvanian retorted: "When the gentleman from Virginia condescends to translate his dead languages so that common men may know what he is talking about, I will translate my remarks, made in the living tongue of my own constituents." For once the laugh was against the Virginian."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Root's Mission

The mission which Mr. Root has accepted from the President, of carrying to Russia the congratulations of the United States upon the establishment of the republic, is one which cannot fail to have marked results in the future of democracy. In choosing Mr. Root as the head of this mission the President was undoubtedly wisely inspired. Mr. Root is not only an intellectual giant, he is a man with a real sense of what democracy fundamentally means, and no man will be able to appeal with a stronger sympathy to the makers of the new republic, than the man who has seen so clearly the irreconcilable struggle between autocracy and democracy, as to have been able to declare that "the world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic; it must be all democratic or all Prussian; there can be no compromise." And there will be none.

At the same time Mr. Root's mission is not conceived with the intention of teaching the Russians how to conduct a revolution, or how to evolve a stable democratic government out of the flotsam and jetsam of a shipwrecked monarchy. The Russian revolutionaries, whether intellectuals, socialists, or muzhiks have for many years been learning, in the hardest of all schools, the meaning of democracy. It has taken them years of suffering, years of comparative failure, years of consecration to their ideals, to overturn the great oligarchy known as the Deutschtum, and presided over by the Tsar. Now that they have succeeded in that aim, they would not be very patient with advice tendered to them in the form of a tutelage having for its aim the realization of those democratic schemes, which they deem themselves capable of bringing to a successful termination for themselves. It is true that the rumors which have persisted since the fall of the Tsardom have pointed steadily to the possibility of a counter-revolution, based on the inability of the Russian revolutionaries to reduce their theories to a concrete form of government. It must have been noticed, however, by anybody who is trying to trace these rumors, that they have all originated from the supporters of the overthrown bureaucracy. One of the remarkable phases of the present war, indeed, has been the rapidity with which every defeat of autocracy has been followed by a campaign of suggestions which have never materialized.

These campaigns have been so persistent and so obvious that they have nearly reached the point of inspiring the suspicion generated by the little boy in the fairy tale, who insisted on ejaculating "Wolf!" On the present occasion they have been intended to temper the elaboration of democracy in the Russian victory, and to dishearten the sympathizers with Russia in their hopes for that country. They are, however, very old friends indeed.

Not only, as has been said, have they been expressed persistently in terms of "Wolf!" during the present war, but they were expressed again and again in the same terms during the period of the revolution in Portugal, and, indeed, during the years succeeding, down even to the present time. This paper has taken occasion, in the past years, to expose not only once but dozens of times the dishonesty of the rumors of royalist counter-revolutions in Portugal. On one occasion, a campaign in the press of Portugal, reported in the press of other countries, was proved to be nothing more serious than the utterance of a small village periodical, subsidized for the occasion; on another occasion, a serious émeute in the streets of Lisbon was resolved into the explosion of a festa cracker, as part of the celebration of a public holiday; whilst, on a third occasion, a whole army of invasion was proved to amount to the proportions of a royalist intriguer and his groom, who had not even crossed the frontier. Remembering all this, and remembering that these are only a few of the more notable instances of counter-revolutions in Portugal, boomed in the press of other countries, and seriously elaborated for the unsuspecting reader, it is not difficult to estimate the strength of the amiable fears for a collapse of the revolution in Russia, or to calculate the face value of the rumors appearing in the press.

mated, in an afternoon, in the streets of Lisbon. Then, after an interval, came the sudden convulsion during which the ancient empire of the far east became the republic of China. And now, today, stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Baltic, on the north, and to the Black Sea, in the south, there is born the newest of the republics, the republic of Russia. And in its birth men begin to realize more clearly than ever before the force of the statement of Mr. Root, that "the world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic; it must be all democratic or all Prussian; there can be no compromise." And there will be none.

### The Swedish Socialist

ONE of the most interesting political developments of recent times, in Sweden, is the split which has occurred in the ranks of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party in Sweden is the strongest single party in the Riksdag, and, up to the present time, has presented a fairly united front, and has exercised a strong influence over the policy of the country. Only quite recently, for instance, the party, under the leadership of M. Branting, succeeded in resisting the policy of the Government in so far as the sum asked for the neutrality guard was reduced from 30,000,000 to 10,000,000 kroner. M. Branting, however, is not only an able leader, he is an able statesman. Before the war, he was earnest in his advocacy of the policy of disarmament, but as soon as the character of the present great struggle began to be apparent, M. Branting, like many other Socialists in many other countries, recognized that, for the present, the Socialist dreams of disarmament must be given up. This policy was accordingly dropped from the party program.

As is almost always the case, however, there was within the party a small group of extremists, and this group maintained that it was the duty of the Socialist Party to insist on disarmament, no matter what the conditions of the world around them might be. They accordingly seceded from the main body and formed a new party, entitled the "Socialist People's Party." It is not yet at all clear what following the new party will command in the country, but its existence adds one more complexity to that extraordinary conglomeration of views which has, from the very first, rendered Sweden's real attitude towards the war one of extreme uncertainty. The months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war saw the Liberal Party in Sweden, supported by the Socialists, bitterly opposed to any increase in national expenditure on defense. They also saw the famous march of the peasants to Stockholm to urge upon the King the importance of placing the country in an adequate state of defense against "the Russian peril." The King sided with the peasants. The Government resigned, whilst at a subsequent general election the Conservatives were returned to power, and the national defense measures were carried.

The outbreak of the war in 1914 changed the whole face of things. The national defenses had been clearly organized against Russia; but Russia deliberately invading Sweden was one thing, and Russia, allied with France and the United Kingdom, fighting Germany, was quite another. Sweden declared her official neutrality, and has, not without considerable difficulty, maintained it ever since. Up to the present time the Socialists have largely contributed towards rendering the maintenance of this policy possible. It now remains to be seen, in view of M. Branting's known sympathy for the Allies, what effect, if any, the split will have on the actions of his party.

### Two Semi-Centennials

THE early months of the present year mark the semi-centennials of two events which radically changed the map of the northern section of the Western Hemisphere, and tended, perhaps more directly than was thought fifty years ago, to unify the friendships and cement the solidarity of the New World. One of these events was the purchase by the United States from Russia of Alaska, then a wilderness. The other was the drafting, by Canadian delegates in London, of the British North American Act, which, after its approval by Parliament and the Queen, laid the foundation of what is the Dominion of Canada of today. Events which have followed the consummation of these two important negotiations, and particularly those of the present hour, which sees the peoples and Governments of Canada and the United States allied in the defense of a common cause, testify unmistakably to the wisdom and vision of the men who perceived the ultimate destiny of the Great North.

While from a comparative estimate it might seem that the development of the northern and northwestern sections of North America has been slow, during the fifty years that have intervened since 1867, it has, all things considered, been satisfactory in many ways. That development will be more rapid from now on seems assured. Industrial activity in Western Canada, as a result of the war, promises to bring to that section many manufacturing establishments, and many seekers after its millions of acres of fertile land. Railroad development in Alaska, under the supervision of the United States Government, will certainly develop new mines, and probably will cause the building of many cities. At the present time, Alaska has but sixteen incorporated towns, and a white population of but 45,000. Canada, as large in area as Europe, has a population about equal to that of New York State.

It was not until about 1872 that the sections of Canada nearest Alaska were received into the Federation of Provinces. In 1869 the section known as the "Northwest" was taken over from the Hudson Bay Company, and Manitoba carved from it, whilst British Columbia was united with the East. That comparatively new section of Canada is a vast empire, capable, it is estimated, were one-fourth of its fertile acres cultivated, of producing annually 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, enough to feed 150,000,000 people. From the Minnesota-Dakota line to the north, for an indefinite and unknown number of miles, lies an immense area as rich and productive as the

valley of the Red River of the North. Yet, not many years ago, the world had the word of those connected with the Hudson Bay Company, that the Canadian Northwest had no agricultural possibilities. It was not until recently that the richness of the region as a farming section became known. Canada's great mineral wealth will doubtless some day astonish the world. So little was known on this subject, and so meager had been the surveys, that the largest asbestos deposits in the world, the silver and lead mines of Cobalt, and the nickel deposits of Sudbury, were revealed only when railroads were built through them.

Alaska, likewise, is a land of undeveloped wealth, although fortunes in gold have already been taken from its mines and placers. Alaska also is a fertile agricultural country, strange as this statement would have seemed a dozen years ago. William H. Seward, who, when Secretary of State, recommended to Congress the purchase of the Territory of Alaska, is said to have hoped, by such strategy, or statesmanship, to divorce that section of Canada lying west of the head of Lake Superior from the Dominion Government. The next logical step would have been the annexation of that section by the United States. Ten years earlier he had declared that the policy of the United States should be to perpetuate the alliance of all Canada, "while it is yet young and incurious of the future." His attitude toward Canada is said to have been altered by the feeling which developed during the Civil War. His earlier view is of interest, considering the events of today. Now the United States and Canada have common cause, in a world war where the stakes are justice, humanity, and ultimate brotherhood.

### The Dime Novel

A VAST amount of misinformation with regard to that peculiarly American literary institution, the dime novel, has recently been given currency. It is being confounded with an entirely different kind and class of fiction from that issued by the Monroe and Beadle concerns, anywhere between thirty and fifty years ago. Sensational stories of a comparatively recent date are being styled dime novels, when, as a matter of fact, there is nothing whatever in common between them and the dime. The dime novel was what its name indicates, a novel in book form, published at 10 cents. It was neither a serial nor a periodical publication, although the principal dime novel publishers, originally Beadle and Monroe, and later Street & Smith, brought out the little books at more or less regular intervals.

The stories were neither written nor published for boys, although boys read them. They were condemned almost entirely because of their adventurous character. It was charged against them that they induced boys to seek the "wild and woolly West," to "go out after Indians," to become immature hunters, trappers, gold diggers, and so on; but there is nothing to show that they actually exercised this influence to any great extent. The real dime novel was a condensed J. Fenimore Cooper or Captain Mayne Reid novel. Because condensed, it contained more adventure to the page than the longer stories. It pictured the Wild West. It dealt with heroes of the Kit Carson type. The hero was always on the spot at the right moment. When the interest was at its tensest point, when the Indians, conventionally painted and feathered, were just about to do something the reader did not want them to do, the crack! crack! crack! of the hero's trusty rifle was sure to ring out, and the situation was saved.

That was one very fine thing about the dime novel. It never failed in the matter of bringing about a rescue at the moment when all hope had seemingly taken flight. In its time it saved countless thousands of settlers from the clutches of the hostile red man. If all the people it had saved on the plains, and in the mountain passes, had remained in the West, that section of the country would have been overpopulated before the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. Why they did not stay, and where they went after their rescue by the owners of the trusty rifles, has never been revealed.

Everybody read dime novels in the days of their popularity, although everybody was not willing to confess it. Privately, nobody could see any particular harm in Buntline, if there was no particular harm in Cooper or Reid. Yet people who did not hesitate to extol "The Spy," "The Last of the Mohicans" or "The Red Rover," by Cooper, or "The Rifle Rangers," or "The White Chief," or "The Castaway," by Reid, would give no countenance to adventures in paper covers, with impossible wood cuts, by Buntline.

The impression is very general that many books regarded as valuable contributions to romantic literature at the present time are little, if any, better than the dime novels of a generation ago. And, strangely enough, this impression should be taken in the light of a compliment, rather than a reflection, by the best-seller writers of these times; for it is a fact, vouchered for by good authority time and again, that many of the dime novels were written for relaxation by literary men of far more than passing ability. Fiction extended to the names given the authors. Not to confine ourselves altogether to the dime-novel output or period, the "Nick Carter" product will go far as an illustration. The original "Nick Carter" has been identified, to put it conservatively, a dozen times. Only the other day an event in Michigan identified Alfred B. Tozer as the only "Nick Carter." And it was said that he also wrote light fiction under such names as "Dick Stewart," "John K. Stafford," "Carl Frisbie," and so on. Then came Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey of New York, who, while admitting that Tozer was sometimes, he was not altogether, or always, "Nick Carter," as "Nick Carter" was a name that belonged to the publishing firm. Mr. Dey claimed that he had himself written 40,000,000 words about "Nick Carter." A score or more of well-known authors, he says, were writing "Nick Carter" stories at one time.

Speaking of these works of fiction, the mistake is again made of calling them dime novels. The dime novels had gone out before the "Nick Carter" tales came in. Like the dime novels, however, the "Nick Carter" tales

have been translated into many languages, but neither class is included by those who compile interesting statistics about the best, or the best selling, American fiction.

### Notes and Comments

THERE is nothing in the whole world, surely, to compare, in its own way, with the Turkish publicity bureau. It is only the other day, so to speak, since it was encroaching on the domain of Baron Munchausen with that account of the Kaiser's triumphal visit to "la Chambre des Députés," where the members all filed past him, kissing his hand in token of fealty. Then, again, there was that other story, this time from the book of the adventures of some Haroun al Raschid, of the long procession of many asses slowly wending their way to Berlin, laden with sacks containing the gold of the British tribute. And now there is this battle at Gaza, where every one mistakenly thought the British had been victorious. Not at all. It now appears that it was the Turks who were victorious. One division of the British army, alone being reduced from 10,000 to 4000 men, to say nothing of the prisoners, the guns and rifles captured, and, dearest word of all to Turkish ears, "much booty." Clearly, here too is an opportunity for the employment of many asses."

SHORE lights have not been ordered extinguished or dimmed along the Atlantic coast of the United States, nor does the War Department contemplate any such extraordinary and unnecessary action. The country should understand that there is no reason under the sun, or under the stars, why the routine of summer experience should be changed in the least along the Atlantic coast because of the war. Reports of possible danger to summer cottagers and hotel dwellers are utterly nonsensical, or malicious.

THE now famous proclamation of Sir Stanley Maude to the people of Bagdad, which was issued shortly after the occupation of the great city of the kalifs by the British forces, occasioned much speculation as to its authorship. It was clearly the work, as was pointed out at the time, of one to whom the East was an open book, and whilst it had "all the flowery echoings of the language of Haroun al-Raschid and of the 'Arabian Nights,'" it was, none the less, in fact and in purpose, a great document. Many people were inclined to look in the direction of Lord Curzon; but it now appears that the proclamation was drawn up by Sir Mark Sykes, who is, of course, a famous traveler in Persia and the East.

INCOMPLETE statistics show that more than one hundred vessels are now on the stocks of Canadian shipyards in various stages of construction. The vessels run from the 250-ton schooner to the 6000-ton oceangoing ship. Sailing vessels predominate, and all the yards of the Maritime Provinces on the Atlantic side, and of British Columbia on the Pacific side of the Dominion, are humbling with industry. Never before, since the steamer supplanted the windjammer, has so much capital been employed in Canadian shipbuilding.

THE humorist in England is rising valiantly to the occasion in the matter of food control, as he did, with good effect, in the matter of darkened streets and other inconveniences of the war. The story of the two ladies, quite clearly straight out of Cranford, who courageously attempted to live up to Lord Devonport's ration, but finally had to petition to have it reduced, was as welcome as it was plausible. Then there is something delightfully reminiscent about Punch's adaptation of the "Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," winding up with the lines:

"She gave them some broth without any bread,  
So as not to exceed her allowance per head."

AS was to have been expected, Speaker Clark's assertion that in Missouri no difference is seen between a conscript and a convict, has been promptly challenged, and by a very good authority, the Kansas City Times. That newspaper says Mr. Clark simply expressed, in this particular, the views of a Missourian, not of Missourians, and it adds: "There is no stigma attaching to conscription where every citizen is conscripted. The stigma comes in where one willing citizen is permitted to perform the obligation of a slacker, as under the volunteer system." But the Times goes farther. It says that the Speaker's only apparent reason for using the words "conscript" and "convict" together was that they sounded alike—a very poor way to build sentences.

EVERY member of the Lawyers Club of New York City is asked to plant, or cause to be planted, this season, an acre of land, more or less, in such a manner as to produce a maximum yield of some staple food crop, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, carrots, turnips, beets, and so on, and to request friends to do likewise. The phrase "more or less" will hardly escape the notice of laymen, but the general tendency to economize things evidently influenced the lawyer-clubman who drew up the petition to refrain from inserting, after "food crop" in the foregoing, the words, "that is to say, to-wit."

IT is an agreeable piece of news that an improvement has recently been noticeable in the running of trains into and out of New York and Boston. The increase in the percentage of trains running on time, according to a statement made by a Public Service Commission, is remarkable; but this only goes to prove that there was room for improvement.

A BOSTON jury recently returned a verdict for \$200 against the Boston Elevated Railway Company and in favor of a woman seeking to recover for assault and damage to clothing by an intoxicated man riding in the same street car with her. The evident disposition of the jury, in this instance, to hold the company responsible for the acts of intoxicated persons on the cars, should encourage the company and its employees to prevent such persons from boarding the cars, and should impel the passengers who demand, and have the right to demand, protection from intoxicated persons, to support the company and its employees in eliminating a nuisance.